Korea Today

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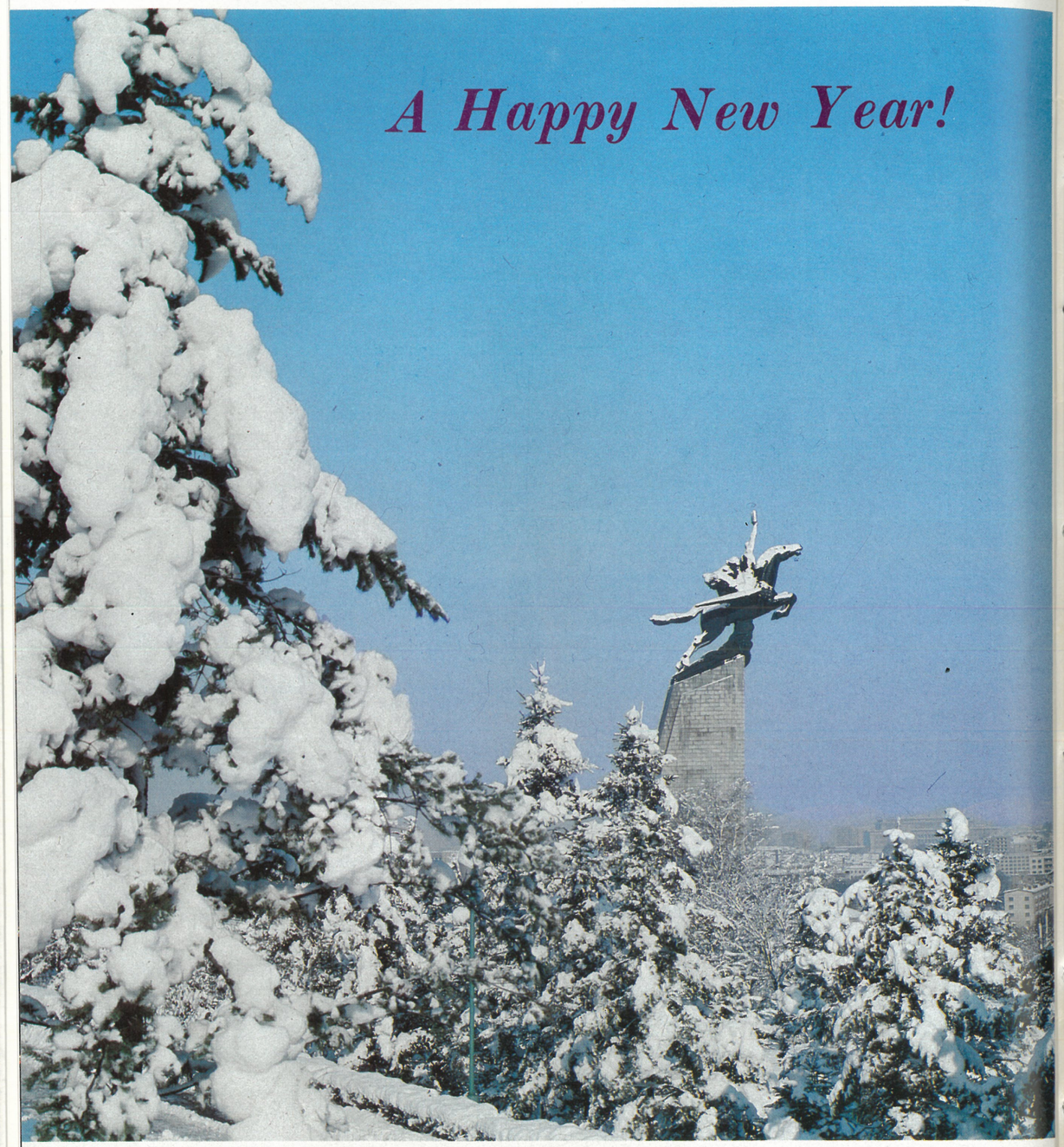
1981

The great leader President Kim Il Sung congratulates the Song and Dance Troupe of Chongryon on their successful performance after seeing it

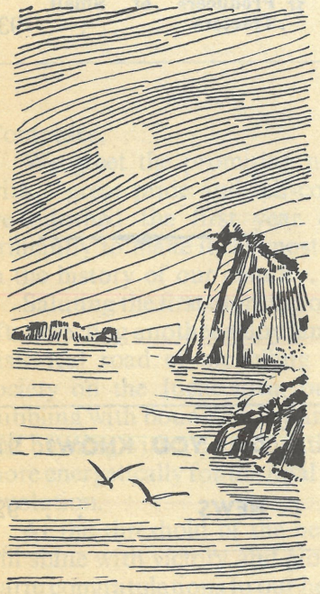
Mansu-dae Hill in the morning



The Chollima Statue

Korea Today

No. 1 (292) 1981



MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House

Pyongyang, DPRK

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument erected to commemorate the great solicitude of the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung who turned Rihyon-ri into a modern socialist village

INSIDE BACK COVER: Standardized steel is mass-produced

BACK COVER: The first bright morning of the hopeful New Year breaks

KIM IL SUNG
New Year Address

(JANUARY 1, 1981)

Comrades,

We greet the promising new year 1981 with a great pride and self-confidence that we adorned the first year of the 1980s brilliantly to make it the most glorious year in the history of our country.

Saluting the first morning of the new year after erecting another shiny landmark on the historical road of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea, our people are bubbling with boundless joy and enthusiasm and burning with a determination to fight on more energetically for the final victory of our revolution.

At the threshold of the new year which will shine with victory and glory, I offer my warm congratulations to our heroic workers, cooperative farmers, valiant men and officers of the People's Army, working intellectuals and all the people who are launching out on the first battle of the new year full of confidence with unbounded loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

Seeing the new year in, I extend militant greetings to the revolutionaries, patriotic democrats, youth and students and people from all other social quarters in south Korea who under the most difficult conditions of military fascist rule are fighting courageously under the banner of democracy and national reunification.

I warmly congratulate the members of various delegations from the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan who are greeting the new year together with us here at home, and tender new year greetings to the 700,000 Korean nationals in Japan and all other overseas compatriots who are struggling staunchly for their democratic national rights and the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

1980 was a year of great significance when the Sixth Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea was called.

Last year we held the Sixth Party Congress successfully amidst the great attention and sincere good wishes of all the Korean people and the revolutionary peoples the world over.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was a grand festival of victors; it proudly reviewed the brilliant victories our people had won in revolutionary struggle and construction work by applying the Juche idea and abundantly demonstrated to the whole world the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the entire Party and people around the Party Central Committee. It was a historic congress opening up bright prospects before our revolution and our nation by setting out the correct fighting programme for consummating the revolutionary cause of Juche and affording a sure guarantee for its realization.

With the victorious conclusion of the Sixth Party Congress our revolutionary

ranks have been closed further organizationally and ideologically and bright vistas opened up for fresh upswing in the socialist construction of the country. Following the Party Congress the trend towards national reunification has become ever stronger on a nationwide scale and the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces and the international solidarity of our revolution further strengthened.

Indeed, the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea will go down in the proud history of our people's struggle as a congress of victory, a congress of glory which will have an epochal significance in the development of our Party and our revolution.

1980 was a year of brilliant victory when great successes were achieved in our country's socialist construction.

In active response to the Party's call to greet the Sixth Party Congress with high political enthusiasm and splendid labour achievements last year, our people came out as one and performed great feats on all fronts of socialist construction. All the working people including our heroic workers waged a vigorous struggle on the eve of the Party Congress and brought about an unprecedented leap forward in the economic construction of socialism, fulfilling last year's national economic plan more than a month ahead of schedule and increasing the total industrial output value by 17 per cent as against 1979.

The heroic mining workers gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort to rebuild or expand large mines and actively develop new small and medium ones. As a result, they brought about a new turn in the production of coal and mineral ores and laid the solid basis for radically increasing it in the future.

The workers of the metal, engineering and other manufacturing industries pushed forward technological transformation and unfolded a mass innovation drive energetically. Thus, they ensured a sharp increase in production and contributed greatly to strengthening the independent, Juche character of the national economy and modernizing its technical equipment.

Thanks to the vigorous labour efforts of the building workers and the rest of the people, numerous monumental structures were erected in all parts of the country last year. The Taean Heavy Machine Combine, the cold-rolling shop of the rolling plant of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works and the No. 1 Taedong-gang Power Station were built, more than 600 kilometres of railway lines including the Kowon-Pongsan line switched over to electric traction, and the Taedong-gang TV Set Plant and other modern light industry factories put into operation. Besides, the grand and splendid Changgwang Street was built and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang-won Health Complex, the Grand People's Study Hall and many other modern architectures and cultural establishments sprang up in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

Last year many successes were achieved in agriculture, too.

Our country had an extremely abnormal weather, which caused a great difficulty to agricultural production on the east coast and some other localities. But our farming population who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution successfully overcame all the unfavourable climatic conditions and thoroughly applied the Juche method of farming, and thus raised good crops. We reaped especially rich harvests in Pyongyang, South and North Pyongan Provinces and other west coast areas, with the result that the nation's grain production attained the level of 1979, the record year.

Great progress was made in the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society.

Under our Party's correct guidance the movement to model after the unassuming heroes was carried on briskly, so that a new change took place in the people's ideological and moral qualities and mode of life. Apparent among Party members and working people is the communist trait of exerting all their efforts for the sake of the Party and the revolution, the country and the people like the unassuming heroes, and the ranks of unassuming heroes are expanding as the days go by. This is very gratifying and worthy of pride; it is a precious achievement which cannot be bartered for anything.

I offer my warm thanks to the workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people for their heroic struggle last year, which again advanced our revolution greatly and added to the glory of Juche Korea.

Comrades,

1981 is a worthy year of struggle in which a general march starts to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Our Sixth Party Congress defined the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea as the general task of our revolution and set forth a correct line and policy for the struggle to step up the revolution and construction. The line and policy illumine the road of our revolution and inspire our people to a fresh struggle and exploits.

It is now an honourable revolutionary task for all our Party members and the entire people to advance dynamically along the road shown by the Sixth Party Congress and carry out its decisions.

This year we must make a general march for the thorough implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress under the banner of the Juche idea. "Let us make a general march to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!" — this is the militant slogan our Party and people must put up today.

As this is the first year of our general march forward, it is very important to make this year's battle successful. This year we must strive valiantly with clear objectives and by correct methods in all fields of politics, economy and culture and make a good start in the historic march to carry out the decisions adopted at the Sixth Party Congress.

The main direction of socialist economic construction this year is to make adequate preparations for attaining its ten long-term objectives, while waging a vigorous struggle to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time.

This year we must put production on a high normal level by launching a brisk technical innovation drive in all branches of the national economy and fully tapping all reserves and potentials, and improve the people's living standards remarkably by sharply increasing the output of consumer goods. Along with this, we must draw up the detailed plans to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction and make preparations for their fulfilment with foresight.

First of all, we must channel great efforts into the power industry this year to satisfy the increasing demands of the national economy for electricity.

The workers and technicians in the power industry must put existing power stations in good condition and reinforce them, take good care of their equipment and operate all the generators at top capacity. In this way, the output of electric power should be increased to the maximum. Also in the field of this industry a powerful struggle should be launched to hit the 100,000 million kwh target of power production on the principle of putting the main stress on the construction of hydroelectric power stations which are of great economic value and reliable and combining with this the building of thermal power plants and other kinds using various power resources.

This year, too, we must thoroughly implement the Party's policy of keeping the mining industry ahead of the manufacturing industries.

In the field of the mining industry, our efforts should be concentrated on those big mines which have large deposits and are easy to work to bring about a rapid increase in the coal and ore output. Along with this, geological prospecting should be intensified to secure many promising reserve zones for mining and active efforts should be made to build up the mining equipment producing centres and open up new mines.

For the pre-schedule fulfilment of the

Second Seven-Year Plan the manufacturing industries should make the maximum use of their existing capacities and normalize production on a high level.

In the manufacturing industries we should wage a vigorous technical innovation movement, improve the management of equipment and the organization of production and establish a strict discipline in cooperative production, so that all factories and enterprises fulfil their daily, monthly and quarterly production plans without fail. In the metal and chemical industries, in particular, an energetic struggle should be carried on to secure stable sources of raw materials and fuel so as to make these industries more independent and Juche-oriented.

In order to bring about an upswing in production and construction this year, we should do a good job in the sphere of transport.

In this sphere, transport should be better organized and directed, a strict discipline and order established and the Party's transport policy implemented thoroughly to convey equipment and materials to factories, enterprises and construction sites in time. The railway sections electrified last year should be reequipped and reinforced to increase the traffic capacity of the railways, and electric locomotives and wagons should be produced in far greater quantities. Along with this, the production of motorcars and cargo ships should be increased and roads and trade ports built up to further develop motor and water transport.

Agriculture has an honourable task of dynamically advancing towards the goal of 15 million tons of grain.

In agriculture this year crop areas should be properly distributed on the principle of the right crop on the right soil in the right time, all farm work done on a scientific and technological basis and a campaign launched once again to attain the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain.

The basic way of increasing agricultural production markedly in our country today is to sharply raise the per-unit-area yield and extend the crop area considerably. An all-mass movement should be conducted vigorously to improve seed production and methods of cultivation and enlarge the cultivated area.

Raising the people's living standards quickly is one of the main tasks of socialist economic construction for the 1980s, which were proposed at the Sixth Party Congress.

In light industry this year, production and technical processes in all the factories should be modernized and the supply of raw and other materials improved to make a great turn in the production of consumer goods.

In order to improve the people's diets the fisheries should be developed further. In the fisheries a scientific system of fishing should be introduced, and fishing vessels should be made universal and modern and active fishing operations carried on to catch more fish. At the same time, fish processing should be revolutionized and the caught fish processed properly in diverse ways, so that the people will have a plentiful supply of tasty and nutritious processed seafoods.

This year we should build many dwelling houses in towns and villages to improve the housing conditions of the working people.

This year is the significant 20th anniversary of the introduction by our Party of the Taean work system and the new agricultural guidance system. This year all leading economic officials should regularize and standardize the management of enterprises and direct the economy responsibly as required by the Taean work system so as to give full play to the advantages of the new economic management system and effect a greater upswing in production and construction.

In keeping with the requirement of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea, we should improve education, health service and physical culture and develop socialist national culture and arts more splendidly.

The men and officers of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces, with boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution, must perform all the military and political tasks of their units with credit and,

alert and ready at all times, firmly defend the country's security and the revolutionary gains.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions represent the general line of socialist construction, and the decisive guarantee of our victory lies precisely in the successful carrying out of the three revolutions. This year, too, we must push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions energetically under the banner of three revolutions, thereby accelerating the building of socialism and strengthening our revolutionary forces.

In order to carry out our honourable fighting tasks for the current year with success, we must enhance the role of Party organizations at all levels and leadership personnel.

All Party organizations and leadership workers should plan this year's battle boldly and command it efficiently with fresh courage and confidence and conduct political work vigorously to rouse the whole Party and all the people to a dynamic general march. Audacious operation, competent leadership and effective political work—this is the key to victory in the fruitful struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

I firmly believe that a brilliant victory will be won this year in the general onward movement to implement the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress thanks to the responsible part played by the Party organizations at all levels and the leading personnel and the devoted efforts of the entire people.

The new proposal for reunifying the country through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth at the Sixth Party Congress is the only correct, reasonable and realistic one for national reunification.

We must make energetic efforts to put into reality our Party's new proposal for national reunification as soon as possible and attain our cherished desire for national reunification.

This year all Koreans in the north and the south and abroad must come out as one, irrespective of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view, and wage a vigorous nationwide struggle to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

I extend active support and encouragement to all our compatriots who are now fighting vigorously in south Korea and abroad to frustrate the "two Koreas" moves of the US imperialists and their stooges and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and wish them a brilliant success in their just struggle in the new year.

Greeting the New Year, I extend warm congratulations and New Year greetings to the peoples and friends of all countries in the world who actively support and encourage our people's revolutionary cause for socialist construction and national reunification.

Holding high the banner of independence, friendship and peace, our people will make active efforts this year to strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with all the progressive people of the world and safeguard world peace and security.

Comrades,

The general onward movement for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is an honourable and worthy struggle. All our Party members and people must come out as one and fight courageously to be honourable victors in this year's worthwhile struggle.

Let us all fight on vigorously, under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, for the complete victory of socialism, the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and for hastening the final victory of our revolution.

Modelling the Whole Society on the Juche Idea Is the General Task of Our Revolution

(The full text of "Modelling the Whole Society on the Juche Idea Is the General Task of Our Revolution" from the second part "Let Us Model the Whole Society on the Juche Idea" of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee)

Comrades,

Today our Party and people are confronted with the important task of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea by accelerating the revolutionary struggle and work of construction more forcefully.

Modelling all society on the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution. The working class's revolutionary cause of realizing the independence of the working masses can be completed ultimately only by modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea means building a communist society by maintaining this idea as a steadfast guideline and applying it thoroughly in the revolution and construction. In other words, it means realizing the complete independence of the working masses by remoulding all members of society into communist men of a Juche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea.

If independence for the working masses is to be fully realized, the Juche idea must be held to as an immutable guideline and applied thoroughly in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea is a world outlook that centres on man, placing man in the centre of all thinking and making everything serve him. It is a revolutionary theory designed to bring about the independence of the working masses. Only when the Juche idea is maintained as a guideline and applied thoroughly, can all problems arising in the transformation of man and society and in economic and cultural development be solved to meet the working masses' aspirations and demands for independence, and the ideological and material fortresses of communism be captured with success.

Making the Juche idea prevail throughout society is the urgent requirement of our revolution, and our people are firmly determined to build communism under the banner of the Juche idea. We must make it the general task of our revolution to imbue the whole of society with the Juche idea and strive to carry it out, in keeping with the urgent requirement of the revolution and the revolutionary aspirations of our people.

In order to model the whole of society on the Juche idea it is necessary to adhere to independent and creative stands and carry out the line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Taking independent and creative stands is the fundamental principle that has to be maintained in the struggle to imbue all society with the Juche idea. This struggle is a struggle to build socialism and communism in Korea and a struggle to bring freedom and happiness to our people. It is a very hard and complicated struggle, an entirely new task nobody has ever faced before. It demands that we think and assess all problems arising in the revolution and construction with our own brains from the independent and creative stands and solve them in our own way in keeping with the requirements of the Korean revolution and our people's interests. We must educate and remould people in our own way and develop the economy and culture in our own fashion. Only then can we advance the revolution and construction along the straight road to victory and build socialism and communism better in conformity with our people's aspirations.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions represent the general line of building socialism and communism and are the basic means of transforming the whole of society in keeping with the Juche idea. Only by stepping up the three revolutions can we develop all members of society into communist men of a Juche type, transform all of society on the working-class pattern and thus eliminate class distinctions and develop the productive forces to such an extent that distribution can be according to needs.

The struggle to model the whole of society on the Juche idea is a process of continuing the revolution already started and developed under the banner of the Juche idea; it is an advanced stage of revolutionary struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche by further developing the revolution and construction in depth.

The immediate fighting task confronting our Party and people now in the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea is to win the complete victory of socialism. This is the most important goal that must be attained on the way to modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea; only when this goal is attained can we bring about a decisive turn in the struggle to pattern the whole of society on the Juche idea.

We should step up the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction under the banner of the Juche idea, so that we achieve the complete victory of socialism in the near future and, further, splendidly accomplish the historic cause of imbuing all society with the Juche idea.

Respected and Beloved President Kim Il Sung Is Great Leader Who Ushered in Independent Era

Today the Korean people live and make revolution in the most glorious era guided by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

In this worthwhile era, our people, who suffered all sorts of maltreatment and humiliation as a stateless people, have become a proud, dignified people who march, taking their destinies firmly into their own hands. Today our country, once eclipsed on the world map, shines brilliantly as a prosperous socialist independent and sovereign state, and a radical change took place in the position and status of our nation.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung ended the long history of subordination and submission and ushered in a new era of worthwhile revolution. This is his greatest service to the revolutionary cause for the exploited and oppressed working masses.

(1)

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung ushered in a new era of worthwhile revolution, a new historical era advancing under the banner of independence.

The fundamental feature of our era is that the working masses of people carve out their destinies independently and creatively as masters of the world.

Such epochal changes in the development of era and history are the precious fruit of the bloody struggle of the working masses for independence.

Our people had long waged struggles of various forms for independence against national and class exploitation and oppression. But all these ended in bitter failures and people shed blood in vain.

Only after our people had respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung as their great leader their revolutionary struggle for independence could forge ahead vigorously along the straight road to victory.

Half a century has passed since he started our revolution. This period shines most brilliantly in our nation's long history of five thousand years.

We proudly call this great era fundamentally different from all preceding historical eras an era of Juche.

The Juche era is an era of revolutionary change to realize the age-old desire of the people to free themselves from all sorts of maltreatment, humiliation and subjugation, an era of unprecedent national prosperity and an era with a bright future advancing vigorously towards the ideal of mankind.

This great era could be brought in only by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who is possessed of genius and remarkable leadership ability and is devoting his all to the victory of the revolutionary cause.

He began to explore the revolutionary road at a time of trying ordeals.

The whole country was a pool of blood and our people were at the crossroads of life or death. In these grim days he assumed the leadership of the revolution with a heroic resolve to save the country and people.

The banner of the revolution upheld by him in starting the struggle was the great banner of independence under which people hew out their destinies by their efforts on their faith.

He uplifted the banner of independence for the first time in history. It was a historic event announcing the approach of a new era of the worthy revolution to end all manner of domination and subjugation once and for all.

His unswerving determination to develop the revolutionary struggle independently was based on a valuable historical lesson that unless the people rely on their own strength in the struggle they cannot carve out their destinies.

It was because of flunkeyism and dependence on foreign forces that our people were robbed of their country and forced into colonial slavery and the revolution suffered bitter setbacks one after another in the past.

Firmly convinced that one can neither win independence nor emerge victorious from the revolution without relying on one's own efforts with one's own spirit, the great leader President Kim Il Sung independently explored the revolutionary road entirely different from those followed by the participants in the preceding nationalist movement and early communist movement.

It was quite unimaginable to uphold the revolutionary banner of independence at a time when the whole nation was suffering from lost nationhood and when it was an absolute formula that the peoples of weak and small colonial countries could not achieve independence by their own efforts without support from the working class of metropolitan countries. At such a time the great leader President Kim Il Sung blazed a new revolutionary road on the principle of independence. This was a bold and resolute action which toppled all old ideological trends and established conceptions and a historic turning point which made independence the irresistible trend of the times.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung could hew out the independent road by himself even in difficult conditions because he had the Juche idea, the unshakable stand and viewpoint that one must and can carry out the revolution of one's country with one's own efforts.

He said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 253.)

The Juche idea is a new original revolutionary idea fathered by him out of the need to clarify the fundamental principles of the revolution and show the road ahead of our new era and the correct guideline for the revolution and construction in our era.

His revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, is a great revolutionary banner for national, class and human liberations and a bright beacon illumining the whole historical period—the present and the communist future.

Great victories of the Korean revolution and all changes in our age are all associated with the Juche idea; the progress and prosperity of our era are inconceivable apart from the Juche idea.

The independent path hewed out by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung was the very revolutionary one earnestly desired by the exploited and oppressed working masses for ages. In the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, the banner of independence upheld by him, they clearly saw the bright future when their independence would be fully realized and rose up courageously in the sacred cause to carve out their destinies by themselves, full of hope and confidence.

(2)

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is the great leader who leads along the path of brilliant victory a new historical era advancing under the banner of independence.

Today it is the trend of the times which no force can ever check that the people follow the road of independence.

The cursed times have gone never to return when a few imperialist powers could trifle with the destinies of hundreds of millions of people.

For half a century our people have struggled, taking their destinies firmly into their hands, along the revolutionary road chosen by them, upholding the banner of independence.

The formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in October 1926 marked the starting point in developing our revolution independently. The DIU was the first revolutionary vanguard organization fighting for the revolutionary cause of independence.

Since the formation of the DIU, our people have vigorously struggled for independence overcoming trying ordeals and hardships. They thereby accomplished the national-liberation cause and carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution with credit and have now reached a high peak of socialism.

In the whole course of the Korean revolution the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has firmly upheld the banner of independence, the banner which he uplifted when he set out on the revolutionary road, and brought into a brilliant reality the people's desire for independence through his great revolutionary practice.

The greatness and wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who has led to victory the new historical era of independence lie, above all, in having made the people know that they are masters of their destinies and trained them to be a powerful force carrying out the cause of independence.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"By struggling to establish Juche in our ideology we have brought about the complete spiritual emancipation of our people from the shackles of flunkeyism, dogmatism and other archaic notions which had long been corroding our spirit of national independence." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., p. 178.)

The working masses of people are makers of history and the motive force of social progress. Only when they know their position and role in historical development can they hew out their own destinies by themselves.

The working masses of people were long exploited, oppressed, humiliated and maltreated since they did not know that they are makers of history.

Imbuing the people with the independent spirit, promoting their revolutionary awakening and uniting them is a prerequisite and a fundamental issue in exploring and advancing the independent era.

Thanks to the great Juche idea and wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung our people could be deeply conscious of their historical mission and bring about their genuine spiritual emancipation from the shackles of old ideas which corroded their spirit of independence.

The slavish submission of depending on others and serving great powers was formed over a long historical period. This idea made our people suffer from lost nationhood and did great harm to our revolution and construction.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung made an overall analysis of the reactionary nature and harm of foreign dependence and slavish submission and wisely guided our people to equip themselves firmly with independent spirit.

The establishment of Juche in ideology is the consistent principle followed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, raising it as a vital problem decisive to the victory of our revolution and the fate of the nation.

From the first days of his revolutionary activity he made our people know well that they are masters of the Korean revolution and have a high national pride. As a result, our people, freed from all old ideological tendencies of worshipping others and despising themselves, had a strong independent spirit of valuing national independence above their lives, an indomitable spirit of fighting for independence and sovereignty against subjugation and submission, rising a hundred times if they fall a hundred times.

As long as we have a great people who are firmly resolved to live with their own spirit at any time and in any adversity our revolution will vigorously advance along the road of independence forever.

We can also find the greatness and wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who has led a new historical era from victory to victory in having set a fine example in the revolution and construction by splendidly putting the Juche idea into effect in all spheres.

He wrought radical changes in this land and brought the heyday of our nation through his unremitting and energetic activities and his outstanding and seasoned leadership.

Independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence—this is the line of building an independent and sovereign state, a line containing the magnificent plan of the great leader to do away with the age-old backwardness and poverty and build a paradise in which the working masses are fully independent, under the banner of the Juche idea. This revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence is a true way to firmly safeguard national independence won with blood and attain national prosperity without relying on outside forces. Only when the independent people go this way, can they shake off backwardness and build a new prosperous society as soon as possible without reducing themselves to colonial slavery again.

In the whole course of leading our revolution and construction, the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung formulated all lines and policies in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and the interests of our people, on his own judgement and conviction, not bound by ready-made formulas and experience, and guided our people to carry them out by their own efforts. Thanks to such Juche-motivated leadership our Party and people could firmly maintain consistency and principle in lines and policies without the slightest vacillation in any difficult and complex conditions, push forward the revolution and construction without the slightest deviations and vicissitudes, thus building a strong socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive.

We carry out economic construction at a very high rate according to our own decision, not affected by any world economic upheavals; under the superior socialist system the entire people live a happy and joyful life free from all worries, and education, science and literature and art are in brilliant blossom. This brilliant reality of the country owes to the Juche idea. No one can debase the honour and dignity of our people at will and violate our national sovereignty in the least.

Korea shook off age-old backwardness and poverty and healed war wounds and made great strides towards progress and civilization. The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung planned today's Korea in his early

years when he began to explore the revolutionary road and brought it into reality, surmounting all difficulties and ordeals in the van.

The history of the Korean revolution is a glorious one because the greatest victory was won in indescribably hard conditions. In the course of this revolution a historic victory was won over the most ferocious two imperialisms—Japanese and US, and a new era of national-liberation revolution in colonies and anti-imperialist struggle was ushered in and the straight road to the final victory of socialism and communism was opened up.

Despite many difficulties these great victories were won in the course of bringing in the Juche era. This was possible because the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung firmly believed in the people and overcame difficulties relying on their strength.

He regarded it as an invariable principle in the guidance of the revolution and construction to implement the revolutionary mass line, and overcame all difficulties and fulfilled all tasks, no matter how great and heavy, relying on the strength of the working class and people, and hewed out the path of the times and revolution victoriously.

Our people built a socialist industrial state in a short time through the grand march of Chollima in the difficult postwar conditions. This was possible because the great leader President Kim Il Sung always found himself among the people and gave full play to their inexhaustible strength and creative initiative.

Our glorious Juche era was brought in and developed by the strength of the indestructible unity based on the firm faith of the great leader in the people and on the unreserved trust in him of the people who entrust their destinies entirely to him.

* * *

The Juche era explored by the great leader is now in a new heyday under the wise leadership of our Party.

Today the Workers' Party of Korea, a glorious Juche-type revolutionary party, is wisely leading the revolutionary cause of our people from victory to victory under the motto of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Under the seasoned leadership of our Party the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung are firmly protected and guarded and the Juche cause started by him is splendidly carried on and forward.

Today our people, confidently seeing the bright future of the nation and the revolution in our great and indestructible Party, are staunchly fighting, with high aims and confidence in victory, to glorify the era of the Workers' Party, the Juche era.

It is the Korean people's greatest honour and pride that they have splendidly discharged the glorious historical mission of protecting and guarding the great leader President Kim Il Sung who leads the new era of fruitful revolution in the van and defending his Juche idea.

It is our people's iron will and firm faith to remain loyal to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung forever as in the past, deeply conscious of the lofty mission they assume before the times and revolution.

The Juche era, a new historical era, started by the great leader and glorified by the Workers' Party of Korea will prosper forever.

The Father of People

The New Year Day rings in.

The first day of 1981 dawns — a glorious year promising a fresh greater success to us on the road towards the splendid goals set by the historic Sixth Congress of our Party.

On this morning bathed in the brilliance of sunrays, the land is pervaded with the burning desire of the people who wish wholeheartedly a long life and good health to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, their benevolent father.

They send loyal greetings filled with utmost sincerity and reverence to the fatherly leader on the New Year, conveying their unbounded gratitude to the great sun of the nation who enabled them to enjoy a happy, full life in the grateful paradise of socialism where man is cherished most.

Their greetings are imbued with ardent wish to live forever in his warm heart through generations and with firm conviction that he will guide them towards their everlasting well-being and eternal prosperity of the country, towards the reunification of the homeland aspired for so fervently by the nation and towards the completion of the cause of socialism and communism.

On this morning they are filled with heartfelt thanks to the fatherly leader who has been directing his untiring efforts to make them happy for ever.

We are moved by the recollection of his revolutionary history of half a century which began with his embarking upon the path of revolution in his early years — an epic paragon of selfless services and ardent affection of the leader for the country and the people.

On every New Year Day our people enjoy themselves at home surrounded by the warm care of the great leader, but he denies himself even a short rest for the revolution. The respected and beloved leader starts his journey for the country and people on this morning, leaving behind glorious footprints marked with his concern for their well-being.

During the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, he had once happened to stop in a village with his men. It was on the eve of the New Year. But when he found their lodging might cause trouble to the poor inhabitants he had his men move to the woods defying the cold wind. Another story about his consideration in postwar days. It was after he had kindled the Chollima Movement. The New Year Day dawned but he was treading on the snowy premises of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works. And again on a New Year Day he was at some chicken plant, giving on-the-spot guidance to supply people with many more eggs.

Indeed, every corner of this land bears witness to the warm affection of the fatherly leader who continues on-the-spot guidance covering long, long miles of hard travel, rain or shine, to provide people with a better life.

We shall not forget the story of over 20 years ago. Inhabitants of Sosura at the northern tip of the land were choked with great emotion that day when the respected and beloved leader whom they had dreamt of

seeing, sleeping and awaking, visited them. But he was soon leaving them, with no thought of his rest, to continue his trip to some area near the Tuman-gang River. It was sleeting. The roadway in early spring was sloppy and slushy. A cadre told the President that the car would be stuck in the muddy road.

But the respected and beloved leader, running his finger on a map spread by his aide, said in this vein: How can we take good roads alone in the countryside? If the car gets stuck in the mud, we have to go on foot. We must go to any place if people live there. And the fatherly leader went to a secluded mountain village to show its inhabitants the way ahead of them.

Because of such deep concern for people, the taxations—the legacy of old society—were abolished for the first time in the world, and the free education and free medical care are given to our people and gifts of love are presented to all children on every red-letter day.

The profound love and fathomless solicitude of the fatherly leader cannot be compared to anything on the earth.

Our people have come to live the happiest life as a dignified nation under the guidance of the fatherly leader who devotes himself to the country and people. Therefore, when they think of their welfare and hopes, they think of the great leader.

It is the unfailing faith of our people to follow the great leader as the sun of the nation; and it is their invariable fervent desire to give joy and content to him, wishing him longevity.

It happened in the winter two years ago.

A scientist of over 70 lay in sickbed for several days. One day he heard that the respected and beloved leader was worrying about the affairs of some chemical plant. He rose and was ready to leave. Doctors and his family folk advised him to stay, saying consolingly that things would be all right without troubling himself to go there.

The scientist insisted, though, that he must go to lighten the burden of the great leader. He was already on the road to the spot. It was night. He met young scientists and together with them solved the knotty problem and returned in peace of mind.

We know many people who gave all their energies, wisdom and zeal to their work, out of their loyal desire to gladden the great leader and the glorious Party. Among them are Paek Sol Hui, Pak Yong Chol, Kim Sang Ryon and other unassuming heroes and, because of the zeal of such heroes, our Party is growing still greater and our country still mightier.

On the first morning of the hopeful year of 1981, the great leader set forth new fighting goals and a bright prospect before our people.

The entire people are resolved to show their loyalty to the full in the efforts to carry out successfully the important tasks set in the great leader's report at the historic Sixth Congress of the Party and in his New Year Address.

We, filled with firm determination, will complete the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader, through generations under the guidance of the glorious Party, following the great leader till the end of the sun and the moon.

And on this road we will greet the brilliant dawn of communism, under the leadership of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party centre.

This is the unfailing faith of our people. On the morning of meaningful New Year Day the people who start a new march of loyalty send their wholehearted and sincerest greetings to the benign fatherly leader, respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung.

Long life and good health to the leader!

Glory of Korea, Pride of People

There are the greatest glory and pride enshrined in the hearts of our people who are making a vigorous march towards the bright goals set by the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

"I'm a Korean. We're a proud people of Juche Korea."

This greatest national and revolutionary pride of our people is just that of enjoying the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, of living and making revolution in Korea, the land of Juche.

This glory of Korea and this pride of our people took shape over a long period of half a century and have grown and strengthened in the grand struggle for epoch-making creations and changes bringing earlier the future. They will live forever in the hearts of our people.

(1)

Our people have lived for thousands of years with the name of Koreans.

But never before has the name sounded so proud as today.

Today the name of Koreans is that of a proudest people, of a people working miracles and making a history with their strength and wisdom as the most independent, creative and powerful beings.

If you talk to geological prospectors hunting for underground treasures in trackless mountains, youth sub-workteam members of a farm or anybody else in this land, you will know that they are all highly conscious and proud that they are Koreans who were born in the Juche era and live in the homeland of Juche. And you will feel heartily how important and precious this is in the destiny of a nation and in the working-class struggle to build a new life.

More valuable to a people than their lives is national and revolutionary pride along with their fatherland.

What a people can make history with high pride? What a people can be really dignified and proud?

We readily answer: A people under an outstanding leader is a great people, a proud people....

Our people were not taught this truth. And it was not from books or at study that they learned it.

In the early 20th century the long national history of our people was cut, and they lost nationhood and had a sad lot to suffer and Korea lost shine and writhed at the crossroads of life or death.

The robbers, the Japanese imperialists, trampled down the whole of our country like a fierce wolf who swooped upon its prey, and madly worked to wipe out everything national; the nationalists scrambled for leadership under the spurious signboard of the independence movement; and the early communist movement was getting destroyed from within due to the moves of the factionalists.

Korea was falling deep into a bottomless abyss, suffering the bitterest ordeals in her

modern history.

At this very critical juncture the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung appeared as the great sun of the nation. He embarked on the revolutionary road, firmly determined to carry out the sacred cause of national liberation without fail.

After his return home in triumph he recalled: **"I crossed the Amnok-gang River when I was 13, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent."**

This historic determination not to return until Korea became independent was a solemn declaration of his will to save our people from lost nationhood and take back cur country and make everything, sky and land, of Korea, shine brighter. It was also a great pledge to accomplish without fail an epoch-making cause unknown to modern history in this suffering land covered with wounds.

Already in the great historic turning point, the early days of national resurrection, our people learned from their life and struggle that the country and people could not exist nor could they have glory and pride without the great leader who would carve out their destiny, shouldering the responsibility for them.

More than half a century has gone since then.

In this historic period the great leader led the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of over 20 years to victory, defeated the heinous Japanese imperialist aggressors and brought the new spring of national liberation. And after liberation he led our Party and people and established on this land a strong socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, a most advanced socialist system where all people live a dignified and happy life.

In this period of creation and change equal to centuries in our history our people regained everything they had lost, became a great people, most dignified and proudest, and witnessed and enjoyed a great life which only such people can lead.

In the past our country could exhibit nothing but porcelains, primary products, straw sandals and A-frames at the world fair.

But it has now become a self-supporting country which can make whatever it decides to and has a powerful economy unaffected by any world economic crisis and set itself grand ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction. This great pride of today could never be imagined half a century ago.

The grand International Friendship Exhibition rose at a picturesque place of the beautiful Myohyang-san Mountain.

People think much about the high international prestige of Korea, looking at the exhibits there, precious gifts sent to the great leader President Kim Il Sung by heads of state of many countries, ardent believers in the Juche idea and many people of the world as a token of their boundless respect for him.

Many foreign friends come ceaselessly from all continents and regions of the world to see the exhibition.

They, irrespective of colour and language, unanimously say with emotion and envy that the exhibition displaying the treasures of world significance shows more than enough how great the respected and beloved leader is and that the Korean people under such a great leader is the happiest and proudest people in the world.

The exhibition bears eloquent testimony to the fundamental change which took place in the position of Korea in history and the world with the appearance of the great leader.

Under his leadership our people brilliantly realized their age-old desires and became the dignified people of a strong, full-fledged independent, sovereign state.

Our people felt a strong impulse to boast to the world that they are Koreans, at the

bright windows of classrooms on the autumn day when universal compulsory 11-year education was first introduced, on the happy streets where they first received the benefit of universal free medical care, at the solemn session of the Supreme People's Assembly where the abolition of taxation, an event of human-historic significance, was declared and on the stages of theatres in Europe which shook with acclamations praising the Juche art. They felt heartily the glory of Korea and their boundless pride in having the great leader whom they had for the first time in their history of thousands of years and who fathered the immortal Juche idea and ushered in the Juche era, a new independent era, with its bright rays.

That is why they unanimously and unhesitatingly say that their greatest and brightest pride is to have President Kim Il Sung as their great leader.

(2)

Humankind has lived for long, long years with the sun and star. The sun and star give life and light to everything in the world and show the road and people have regarded them as the symbol of greatness. The sun brightens the daytime and the star sheds light at night in the natural world. So people could not see the sun and star at the same time and could never imagine that they could see them so.

The greatest pride of our people is the glory and happiness of living in a country brightened by the great sun and the great guiding star.

The Sixth Congress of our Party held amid the great interest of the world re-elected the great leader General Secretary of the Central Committee of our Party and elected Comrade Kim Jong Il Member of the Presidium of the Politbureau and Secretary of the Secretariat, of the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader. The moment the result of the historic election was announced was a really happy and great moment in the history of our people.

The Sixth Party Congress was attended by 177 delegations and delegates from 118 countries.

What did these delegations and delegates from all regions and continents of the world see at our Party Congress?

They saw clearly that rock-firm organizational and ideological foundations had been laid for totally inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader; a firm groundwork for the consummation of the Juche cause had been laid in our country.

What foreign delegates felt heartily at the Party Congress and in the full-significant reality of Korea was reflected in their congratulatory telegrams and letters: they said that the Korean Party and people that have splendidly settled the fundamental problem of the revolution by having the great guiding star, the glorious Party centre, are the proudest party and people in the world.

The pride of our people living in Korea brightened by the great guiding star reached its peak at the historic Sixth Congress of our Party.

Since they learned the revolutionary truth that the cause of the working class could be completed only by resolutely upholding and undeviatingly inheriting the revolutionary ideology, theory and achievements of its leader who pioneered the revolutionary road, our people had longed for the appearance of a guiding star which they can entrust entirely with the destinies of the Party, the revolution and the country and their own destiny.

For long our people had waited for such a historic and great moment as the Party Congress.

All places in this land, including the re-

volutionary capital Pyongyang where the great leader and the Party centre are, the holy revolutionary places Lake Samjiyon and Mt. Wangjae-san, the Komdok Mine, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and the Unryul Mine and Chongsan-ri, boast of the Party's leadership and great achievements which will shine brightly in history forever.

The flash of the brilliant wisdom of the Party makes the slogan of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea fly as a bright flag with a great attraction at the head of the ranks of millions; the iron will of the Party centre makes the Party lead the masses of people as invincible revolutionary ranks united by the monolithic idea at the highest level, as a potent revolutionary weapon with which to realize the guidance of the great leader.

The seasoned leadership of the Party makes a history of unprecedentedly grand nature-remaking on the seaside which has lain forlorn, lets places which arduous labour would not leave ring with new songs of automation and makes the gun roars of the revolution in literature and arts echo through the land. Thus Juche Korea dashes ahead at the speed of Chollima, a horse (which is said to be so fast that it can run a thousand *ri* a day) found by the great leader in a legend, plus the speed campaign, demonstrating its mettle.

Under the tender care of the Party many working people, nourished by the Juche idea, grew to be full-fledged revolutionary soldiers, and people share joys and sorrows with the Party, discuss everything with it, gain strength, wisdom and confidence from it and overcome ordeals and difficulties.

That is why our people say without hesitation that the bosom of our great Party is warmer than that of mother which is said to be the warmest in the world.

Our people's is a pride full of hope and confidence that can be had only by a people who have a bright future and are confidently bringing earlier the distant future under a great party.

The great example of loyalty making the entire Party and society breathe, think and act as one on the road of completing the revolutionary cause of Juche, the brilliant intelligence creating original ideas, theories and policies, the outstanding leadership ability to get our people to bring about innovations and leaps and create uncommon speeds in all areas of the revolution and construction, the great love making all people in this land sing: "Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung and our home is the bosom of the Party."

It is the greatest happiness and pride for our people to have such a party, such a guiding star.

The endless future of Korea and the lasting happiness of our people to live in this land forever lie just in permanently upholding and glorifying the unprecedentedly great national and revolutionary pride of our people enjoying the guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, this greatest national pride as precious as the national destiny and honour.

The glory of Korea shining brightly on the world and the greatest pride of our people will be eternal with the august name of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the great sun, and with the high prestige of the glorious Party centre, the great guiding star.

Our people will firmly guard and vigorously increase the glory of Korea and their high pride, the first of their kind in their history of thousands of years, on the road of the worthy and sacred struggle to implement the decision of the Sixth Party Congress and complete the Juche cause.

"Long Live General Kim Il Sung!"

On the early morning of April 15, last year, a young man in ward No. 13, building No. X in Seoul Prison, hung a writing in blood "Good health and a long life to General Kim Il Sung!" and shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

The south Korean newspaper "Hyokmyong Chonson" carried a story of the youth who did such bold deed at the risk of his life.

REVERENCE FOR THE GENERAL

This youth, surnamed Kim, lived in X X ri in Sihung County, Kyonggi Province.

He worked in the Kuro industrial district. He finished a secondary school and wanted to go on to higher school. But he gave up and helped his sick father and worked with him in the industrial district.

One day a few years ago, on their way home from their work his father stopped under a tall poplar before their house and said to him in a quivering voice: "My boy, sit down here and let's have a rest." The son did as his father told. Fields spread before the tree.

"This tree is already 27 years old now. Here is one hectare of my land. It was given by General Kim Il Sung. This tree did I plant to commemorate his favour...."

His father said thus, and stood up and looked up at the sky hugging the tree. His eyes were wet.

"I have lived for 27 years, looking forward with eagerness to the day when we come again under the wings of the General. But now it seems to me that my end is coming, I dare say."

His father said drawing a deep breath: "I have nothing special to leave to you. You must believe only in the General. I leave my feeling of reverence for him to you. People like us can live well only under the great General Kim Il Sung."

That night his father lay in his sickbed and could never be up again.

Seeing the tree on his way to and from the factory, he made up his mind to follow the General forever and realize the cherished desire of his father without fail.

He fondly recollected the stories his father and villagers told to each other every evening on the river bank.

...As the General does government well the people in the north are equally well-off with no worries about food, clothing and shelter, education of their children and medical treatment....

He felt an irresistible desire to put himself into the fold of the General.

IMPLANTING HIS DESIRE IN HEARTS OF FELLOW WORKERS

One day, workers were talking, lunching together after exhausting morning work.

One of them said: "...We get meagre wage for our hard work but prices are on the rise. Really, we don't know how to live on....There is nothing for our good in this world...."

The hero Kim of this story encouraged: "You should not think so. The days will come when we workers can live well."

"When?"

"When the country is reunified...."

All their faces brightly lit up. The heart of Kim telling the story of the General who had established a society for workers beat with emotion.

"All know that the government of the General is good and the people in the north live well. When, then, can we get his government?"

"It depends on ourselves!"

"How?"

"We should unite and fight."

"With bare hands?"

"If only we all unite closely we can destroy guns and tanks even with empty hands."

From that day on the workers talked more frequently about the great General Kim Il Sung. As the sunflower following the sun, their mind turned to the General.

There was a strike of workers for pay hike in the Kuro industrial district.

In fear of the expansion of the strike the management proposed negotiation.

That day Kim was coming home, thinking of

having their demand met at any cost through the strike, when he was arrested by intelligence agents who were waiting for him near the poplar. He was the agitator and prime mover of the strike.

Thus he was sent to Seoul Prison and put on the rack almost every day.

WRITING IN BLOOD

That day, too, he was brutally tortured and carried to his ward on a stretcher.

His whole body ached badly. He barely came to. He leaned against the moldy wall and thought:

"...I can't remain groaning with the pain of torture wounds. Students and workers are fighting shedding blood on the streets. I must fight as well."

He forgot the pain of the torture wounds and looked up at the blue sky through the prison bars.

The greatest national holiday, the birthday of the great General respected by all people, was close at hand.

His eyes lit up. He made up his mind to let all prisoners know his birthday and shout "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" at the top of his voice, reflecting their earnest desire.

At last April 15 came. He got up early in the morning. He tore a piece of cloth, 30 cm wide and 60 cm long, from his underwear and spread it on the floor and bit his finger. Blood flowed. When he wrote "General Kim Il Sung" blood stopped. He bit all of five fingers to write what he wanted to.

At the writing in blood "Good health and a long life to General Kim Il Sung!" his heart beat fast.

Of course, he knew well what his deed would bring upon himself. But he was happy with the thought of prisoners who would gain courage from the august name of the great General, of the great sensation that would be caused by the news of his writing in blood, and of the cutthroats who would tremble, with fear at the news. And he renewed his firm determination to put into effect his plan even at the cost of his life. Other prisoners were still asleep and it was dark in the ward. He got up and adjusted himself. He stepped up quietly to the bars and hung the writing still wet in blood outside the bars on tiptoe. Then he shouted:

"Inmates, today is the birthday of the great General Kim Il Sung. Let us all wish him a long life and good health. Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

His cry rang through the prison, breaking the early morning silence. Prisoners awoke at his shout and looked out of the bars.

At first they did not know what happened.

When he shouted again "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" they bravoed and hailed to each other: "General Kim Il Sung is the sun of the nation!" "Let's all shout 'Long live General Kim Il Sung!' "

In tears of emotion they shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" at the top of their voice and heartily wished him good health and a long life, seeing in prison the august name of the General, the sun of the nation, whom they had longed for, awake or asleep.

Gaolers came and took him. He walked out of the ward, waving his tightly clenched fists to inmates in farewell.

Bright Fighting Programme

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was a congress of glory which afforded a sure guarantee for completing the revolutionary cause of Juche, a historic congress which opened up new bright prospects for our revolution.

All the Korean people, full of great pride in making revolution under the leadership of the invincible WPK, are working hard to carry out the fighting programme set forth at the Party Congress.

In his report to the Party Congress the great leader President Kim Il Sung clarified ways to complete the revolutionary cause with credit under the banner of the Juche idea and set out the basic tasks and ten goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

He said:

"The basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's are to build solid material and technical foundations suited to a completely victorious socialist society and radically raise the people's material and cultural standards." ("Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," Eng. ed., p. 49.)

The basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's set forth by him are a bright fighting programme to reach new heights, proceeding from the requirements of our economic development at a higher stage and socialist and communist construction.

100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods, 15 million tons of grain and reclamation of 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland. These are our ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction to be attained in the 1980's.

The new goals are a blueprint for the greatest prosperity ever in the long history of our country and a milestone of great strides to make our country one of the economic powers of the world.

For this new fighting programme our people are full of firm confidence in and optimism about their bright future and are burning with a strong determination to attain the goals without fail under the leadership of the Party.

The ten long-term goals are a torch of struggle and advance uplifted in the grand historical age when our glorious Party leads the revolution and construction in the van.

They reflect the firm determination of our Party to glorify the homeland of Juche and proudly rank our country among the nations leading the world in economic progress by brilliantly realizing the grand plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

When they are attained the total annual industrial output value at the end of the 1980's will be 3.1 times greater than the present figure or 1,000 times as much as in 1946. This is really rapid progress and miracle.

Such magnificent goals can be planned and attained only by an ever-victorious and invincible iron party, a great revolutionary party which develops all kinds of work boldly on a big scale.

They convincingly demonstrate the greatness and wise guidance of our Party which is steeled

in struggle and has gained rich experience and achievements in economic construction and the fighting power of our Party which vigorously marches ahead never stagnating.

Now our people clearly see the bright future of our revolution and country in the new long-range goals, and are full of great pride in enjoying the leadership of the WPK, a revolutionary party and a party of creation and construction.

The attainment of the new goals is a struggle of economic construction which is highly important in consummating the revolutionary cause of Juche under the guidance of our glorious Party.

The goals mark a milestone in bringing about decisive advance in our people's struggle for the complete triumph of socialism.

If the goals are attained solid material and technical foundations suited to a completely victorious socialist society will be built and the people's material and cultural standards will rise radically.

The new long-term goals are a sacred fighting programme to strengthen our Republic in every respect and bring a new phase in national reunification.

If they are attained our Republic will be a paradise of people better to live in and the superiority and attraction of our socialist system will be displayed more fully.

The struggle for attaining the ten long-range goals is a new general onward movement in the era of the Workers' Party to set a fine example of how a working-class party in power should build socialism and effect great economic changes in a short time.

This grand struggle will fully demonstrate the greatness and invincibility of our Party, a party with a bright future victoriously pioneering the communist future and effect a decisive turn in carrying out our revolutionary cause.

The goals are great and magnificent beyond all imagination.

But we have every possibility of attaining them.

We have an independent national economy with tremendous potentialities and are blessed with abundant natural wealth and unlimited scientific and technical resources. We have millions of working people who have been steeled and tempered in practical work to build socialism, a large force of talented scientists and technicians developed by our Party, and economic leadership personnel equipped with rich experience and good executive ability.

Brilliant leadership of our ever-victorious and invincible Party and the strength of the entire people firmly united around it are the decisive guarantee for reaching the goals with credit.

Our veteran Party with seasoned leadership art always shows clearly the road to victory and mobilizes all the Party, the whole country and the entire people to bring about upswing after upswing in socialist construction.

Through great changes wrought in the 1970's under the slogan of imbuing the whole society with the Juche idea and their own experience our people are firmly confident that there is nothing impossible for them if they follow the Party. They are burning with a firm determination and loyalty to carry out the instructions of the Party through thick and thin.

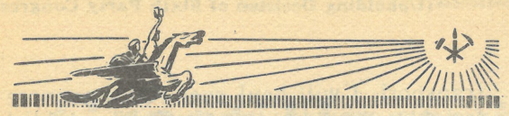
The new goals are a bold programme of economic construction based on our Party's faith in the strength of our people and they also reflect the revolutionary will of our people to go quickly to the communist future under the leadership of our Party.

There is no fortress unconquerable if our Party and people struggle in close unity with a firm resolution.

Our Party proclaimed a grand fighting programme of socialist construction for another great leap forward and change.

The struggle to attain the new goals is a proud struggle to fully show the indestructible might and enhance the authority, of our Party which always carries out without fail what it decides to, and a responsible undertaking to uphold the prestige of the Party. It is a boundlessly worthy struggle to demonstrate the might of Juche Korea to the world and establish national sovereignty throughout the country through national reunification.

We will bring about new epoch-making changes in the 1980's when modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea is declared as the general task of our revolution and make the decade shine most brilliantly in the glorious history of our Party.



(Upholding Decision of Sixth Party Congress)

For Another Big Leap Forward This Year

Our railwaymen extend their heartfelt New Year greetings to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and are full of a firm resolution and fighting spirit to vigorously advance to carry out the bright blueprint charted by him.

Saying that the railway is the precursor of the national economy, the fatherly leader put the railway transport to the forefront of socialist construction and showed great trust and warm affection for us engine drivers.

He raised me, a son of a poor tenant farmer, into a Merited Engine Driver and afforded me the highest honour to attend the glorious Sixth Party Congress held last October as a delegate.

His love and solicitude are immeasurable indeed.

Running my locomotive on the rails of the country prospering daily and hourly, I have forgotten my honour and pride as an engine driver not a single moment.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Improving transport has a decisive importance in keeping production rhythmical and quickly developing the national economy as a whole."

Transport is a continuous process of production.

I overfulfilled my 1978 transport plan by 213 per cent and my 1979 plan by 295 per cent, thus carrying out my Second Seven-Year Plan in two years.

Last year I took an active part in the "drive for extra-haulage on schedule without accident to implement the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea" to meet the Sixth Party Congress with high political zeal and brilliant labour achievements, and carried out my annual plan by April 20 and my transport task for three years by the end of last year.

After the Sixth Party Congress held in the presence of the great leader, I hauled over 500 tons more of freights every day.

In the past decade my locomotive ran over 400,000 km on schedule without accident and I trained fine 32 engine drivers.

My electric locomotive has run for over 10 years now. But it is little different from a new one and its traction is increasing.

People are rejoiced over and speak highly of my successes. But I never feel content with them.

I must do much more work to repay the trust of the fatherly leader. I will do my best to gladden the great leader and the glorious Party centre. My heart is burning with boundless loyalty to them and untiring zeal.

This year, too, I will bring about another big leap forward by pulling more freights than the traction norm.

The key to extra-haulage on schedule without accident lies in checking and repairing the locomotive in time, taking good care of it like the apple of the eye and driving it well to suit the regional, topographical and rail conditions.

Bearing in mind the honour of being a railwayman, I will work harder for increased

Merited Engine Driver Han Sang Gol of the Sinsongchon Locomotive Corps

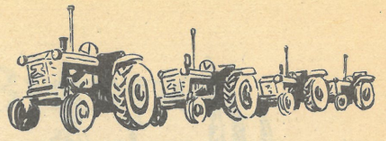
transport: I will haul over 700 tons more of freights every day this year and establish a new record in extra-haulage.

Thus I will carry out my annual plan by April 15 and my transport task for over three years by the end of the year.

I will give another joy to the great leader by putting my resolve into effect without fail.

Han Sang Gol
Merited Engine Driver of "Red Flag" No. 5042 at the Sinsongchon Locomotive Corps

First battle of the new year starts



Great Upswing in Tractor Production

— AT THE KUMSONG TRACTOR PLANT —

A new upswing is taking place also in production at the giant Kumsong Tractor Plant.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We must ensure that tractors and other modern farm machines are produced in greater number and supplied for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture so that at least 10 to 12 tractors will be allotted to every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in our country."

Many more tractors are sent to the countryside from the Kumsong Tractor Plant

Workers, technicians and the three-revolution team members at this plant are producing many more tractors and other farm machines with intense loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

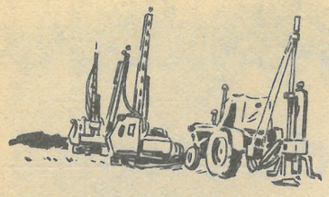
The plant is directing great efforts to turning out forestry tractors and new-type tractors "Chollima" which the great leader praised highly after inspection.

They are working in a revolutionary way with a new resolve to contribute to attaining the 15 million-ton grain production goal ahead of schedule, reclaiming tideland and obtaining new land.

Workers of the 1st and 2nd processing shops and gearbox and body shops of tractors "Pungnyon" are exceeding their daily plan quotas more than twice, sparing not a minute and second.

Material suppliers are also effecting innovation.

Workteams help one another and shops assist each other and tractor output rises steadily. The plant is now boiling over with a revolutionary fighting spirit to implement splendidly the decision of the Sixth Party Congress.



Geological Prospecting Stepped Up

— GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING CORPS IN CHAGANG PROVINCE —

The Party members and working people of Chagang Province in geological prospecting are working unprecedented miracles and innovations, full of new confidence and courage, to implement with credit the report to and decision of the Sixth Congress of our Party.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"An important question in quickly developing the mining industry is to intensify geological prospecting."

Officials of Chagang Province in geological prospecting are setting examples in fulfilling the highly important tasks set out in the report of the great leader, explaining them to the Party members and working people.

The Toknogang geological prospecting corps is topping its monthly tunnelling plan 1.5 times and its drilling plan 1.3 times.

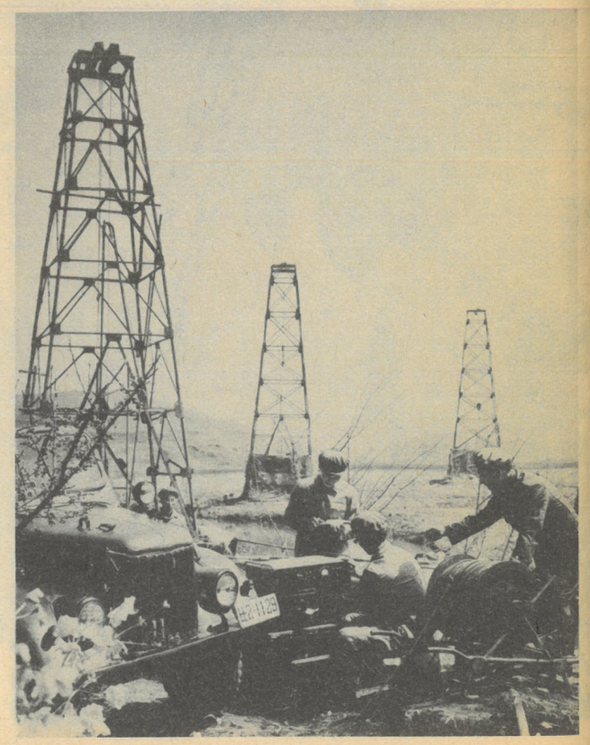
The 9th drilling platoon is surpassing its daily plan twice or thrice, saying that the prospecting speed should be faster to mine more underground resources to reach the new long-term goal.

The 6th drilling platoon of the Changgang geological prospecting corps, greatly encouraged by the great leader's historic report, moved their drill in a day, which had taken them a week, and is doing its work at a higher speed than at the time of the "100-day battle", the record period of last year.

Other prospecting corps in the province are also carefully organizing their work, further stepping up their prospecting, well aware of their duty in the struggle to hit the grand long-range targets of socialist economic construction.

On the other hand, the general bureau of the province for the exploitation of natural resources is supplying many more modern prospecting apparatuses including drills to the geological prospecting corps under it.

To locate new underground treasures



We Will Reap Bumper Harvest This Year Too

Labour Hero O Chang Ho, chief agronomist of the Migok Cooperative Farm

In his report to the historic Sixth Party Congress, the great leader President Kim Il Sung summed up the brilliant achievements and valuable experience gained by our Party and people in socialist construction and set forth a new fighting programme.

At his report all our agricultural workers are full of unbounded joy and hope and are afire with a firm resolution to dash forward towards a new goal.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader our cooperative farm made signal progress in comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization and reaps bumper harvest every year.

Last year weather was unprecedentedly bad in our country.

But our cooperative farmers overcame all adverse climatic conditions with a fiery revolutionary zeal for the production of grain as befits the master responsible for the production of food for the country and greeted the historic Sixth Party Congress with raising rich crops.

Last year they harvested 1.3 tons more of rice and over 2 tons more of maize per hectare than in the record year.

This was the brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader and his Juche farming method.

In his report to the Party Congress, the great leader summed up the brilliant successes gained in the building of the socialist countryside during the decade after the Fifth Party Congress and showed the way to reach the goal of 15 million tons of grain in the near future.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic way of boosting agricultural production is to put farming on a scientific basis in keeping with the requirements of the

Juche methods of farming."

Now our cooperative farmers are in high spirits.

They are firmly confident that great changes and miracles are wrought if they march along the road of victory and glory pointed out by the great leader.

We finished harvesting and threshing by the end of last October and began to make preparations for this year's farming.

We are finishing all farming processes more than one month earlier.

The secret of rich harvest last year in bad weather lay in raising strong cold-bed rice seedlings and transplanting them with machines quickly at the right time.

This year, too, we will grow strong cold-bed rice seedlings and humus-potted maize seedlings and transplant them in all paddy and non-paddy fields with the help of machines.

We leading personnel have much to do in the guidance of agricultural production.

Drawing on last year's successes and experience we will carefully organize agricultural production and go to the fields to bring about greater innovation in agricultural production this year, setting an example.

We will discharge our responsibility as masters in agricultural production, following the example of unassuming heroes who devoted their all to the Party and the leader, to the country and people.

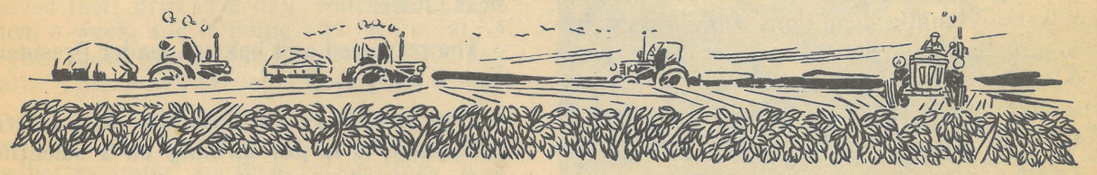
We will service the tractors and other farming machines well in good time, lift our technical level, and sharply raise the utilization of machines.

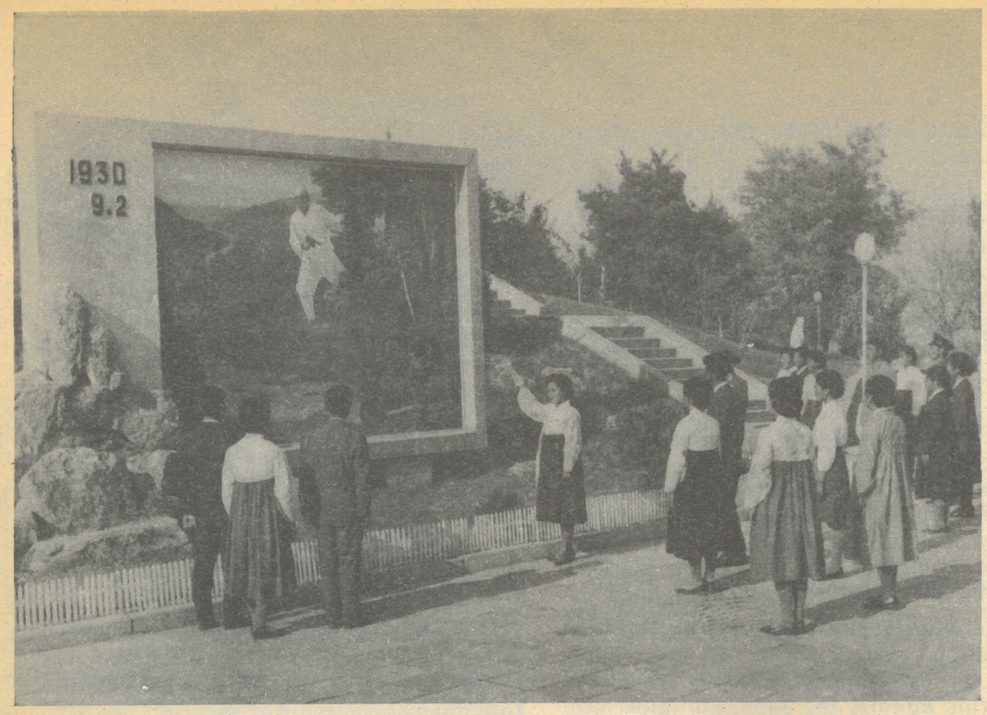
We will raise the scientific and technical level of all cooperative farmers so that they know well the biological features of crops and control water and apply fertilizers and other chemicals as required by science and technology.

This year we will also greatly increase the output of animal products, fruits, vegetables and tobacco and other industrial crops.

We will make a report of loyalty to the great leader by reaping a rich harvest this year, the first year we greet amid the struggle to carry out the great programme mapped out at the Sixth Party Congress.

Labour Hero O Chang Ho
Chief Agronomist
Migok Cooperative Farm in Sariwon,
North Hwanghae Province





A picture depicting the Pangdong-ri battle

ACCOUNT OF VISIT

Echo of Revolution

Recently we visited the Hongwon Revolutionary Museum.

It stands at the foot of a hill on the East Sea of Korea.

It displays in many rooms precious materials and mementoes showing the activities of a small group of the Korean Revolutionary Army in the homeland.

On the front wall of the presentation room there were a big picture representing the great leader President Kim Il Sung dispatching a small armed group and big letters of his teaching.

Recollecting the thought of the great leader that the armed enemy should be crushed with arms and the Korean revolution carried out by Koreans themselves, we entered Room No. 1.

The room exhibited historic materials showing that the great leader President Kim Il Sung received revolutionary education from his parents and started revolutionary activity in his early age. Room No. 2 displayed the materials on his revolutionary activities from the organization of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in our country, to the historic Kalun Meeting.

Then publications and secret documents of Japanese imperialism and photographs clearly showed that he fathered the immortal Juche idea and trained young communist nuclei and that he laid down the Juche line for the Korean revolution including the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle at Kalun and thus indicated the road of the revolution.

Room No. 3 was devoted to the display of materials on the activities of KRA men to prepare for the anti-Japanese armed struggle. We stopped before the picture of the Pabal-ri

police substation and heard the explanation of the guide.

In July 1930, the great leader formed the KRA, a political and paramilitary organization to prepare for the armed struggle. Then he organized many small groups with its men and sent them to different places where they energetically conducted political and military activities to awaken people and gain military experience.

In the summer of 1930, a KRA small group led by Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon went deep into the homeland through primitive forests. They conducted anti-Japanese propaganda in several counties and reached Pabal-ri, a sub-county seat in Pungsan County and the gate to the Ryongbuk area. It was the market day and the sub-county seat was crowded.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon raided the police substation and disposed of its vicious chief and earnestly appealed to the crowd to take up arms against the Japanese imperialist marauders, the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

Looking around the models of a grave keeper's house and the Pomgul Cave which they used conducting underground political activities in Riwon County, we pictured in our mind sunburnt faces of anti-Japanese agitators and broad masses who had been glad to know the lines for armed struggle and anti-Japanese national united front laid down by President Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon said to the anti-Japanese agitators who came to the Pomgul Cave that if the Korean people united their strength they could defeat the Japanese imperialists by themselves and taught them in detail how to unite broad masses into organizations.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon bisected his group and sent one to the Hongwon area and he himself led another in the direction of Pukchong.

We saw a small panoramic picture of the Taedoksan battle site where they dealt a heavy blow to Japs by a skilful decoy and deceit tactics and attack from behind, together with reminiscences of eyewitnesses and then moved to Room No. 4 exhibiting materials on their activities in the Hongwon area.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

The revolution is arduous. We may meet with unexpected difficulties and trials. But only those who overcome them to the end can be true revolutionaries.

Upset by the advance of the small group of the KRA into the homeland, the Japanese imperialists mobilized hundreds of armed policemen of many counties and made a frantic search for them, throwing strict cordon.

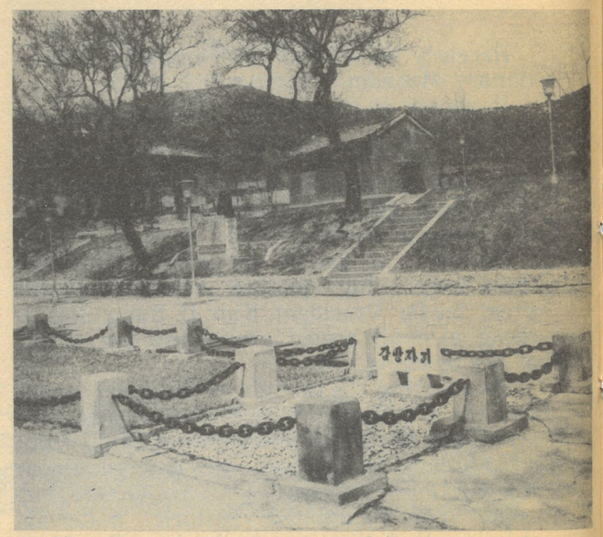
This group moved into the Hongwon area across the Tojang Pass with a single heart to realize the far-reaching plan of the great leader at any cost.

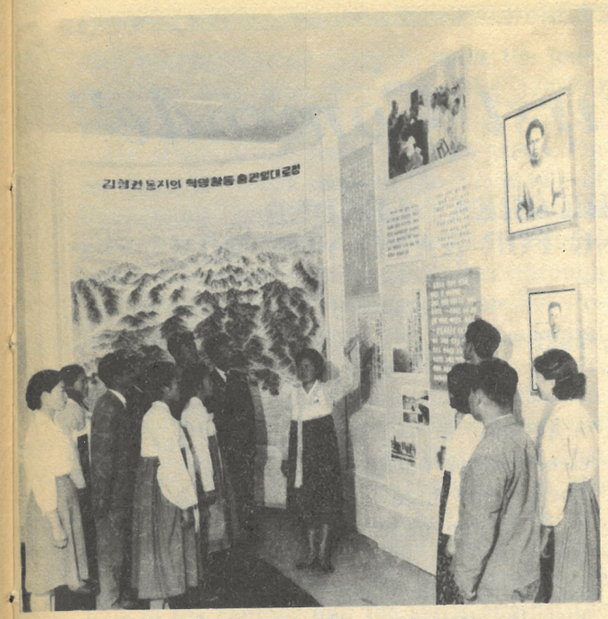
In Room No. 4 we saw a great sand table showing their activities in the Hongwon area.

The guide expatiated their activities, pointing to the table.

After crossing the Tojang Pass and the Tongdae-chon stream, there appears Ryongban Hill, the guide said and went on: The hut in the hill is a historic one where Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon kindly explained to the hunger-stricken and ill-clad people

This is where there was a lockup in which Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, was detained





Visitors are deeply moved by Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon's activities

why they were exploited and maltreated, with no country and land.

Hearing the explanation of the guide we felt as if we were led to the simple low-eaved hut in which the truth of the revolution was taught to the people.

In the course of talking with people at different places the group grasped the movement of the enemy and took a bold action after making a careful plan at the "Operation Site" near the Cholbu-am Rock.

They encountered the Japanese police under a poplar on the roadside.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon shot the chief of the Chonjin police substation and sent one of his men deep into central Korea. And he pursued the fleeing enemy into the town and fought a hot battle with the enemies outnumbering them scores of times at Chonjin-dong, dealing a heavy blow to them. The pistol he used at the time is now kept in the museum.

The gun report sent by the KRA high into the nocturnal sky over Hongwon was the declaration of the delivery of the country and people by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and an appeal to our people to rise in the great sacred war for national liberation led by him. It echoed through our country.

Many small groups vigorously carried on their activities in various places of Manchuria. They trained the core elements of armed struggle and laid its mass foundation and gained military experience. People vyingly participated in the struggle.

Room No. 5 showed materials on the unyielding struggle of Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon who was faithful to the cause of the great leader after his arrest by the Japanese police.

Under the heading "Public Trial Starts at the Hamhung Local Court. The Defendant Sings Revolutionary Song Aloud after Passionate Speech, Creating Great Confusion at the Court," a newspaper at that time reported how he condemned the crimes of the Japanese imperialist aggressors at the court and roused the public to anti-Japanese struggle.

At the glad news that the great leader had founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and started the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon conducted more energetic activities in prison. He roused the prisoners to mass struggle. Brutally torturing him, the enemy even forced him to walk over sharp nails in his bare foot. He did so without hesitation, shouting at the top of his voice "Long live Korean independence!" Thus he terrified Japs.

Looking around the last room displaying the materials showing that the great leader led to victory the anti-Japanese armed struggle to bring about the country's liberation, we felt as if hearing cheers of the KRA men over the victory of revolution.

Indeed, the museum is a revolutionary school teaching our people the great truth that as long as the great leader President Kim Il Sung leads our revolution, it will surely win.

We left the museum reading on the faces of visitors their firm determination to be boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious Party and to devote themselves to the complete victory of the Juche cause.

Kim Sun Ryong

"He Was My First Comrade"

NOBLE LOVE OF THE GREAT LEADER PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG FOR KANG YUN BOM

January 22, 1925

The story begins, twenty years before the country was liberated in 1945, that is, in the memorable year when the great leader President Kim Il Sung, at the tender age of 13, left his homeland pledging himself not to return until he set his country free.

On the morning of that day, which was to go down forever in the glorious history of our revolution, Kim Song Ju (the President's name in childhood) left Mangyongdae toward Pyongyang Station and there met unexpectedly his mates of the Changdok School who came to see him off.

One of the pals grasped the end of Song Ju's coat and asked seriously if he truly meant what he said about going and if it was true, when they would meet again. He was Kang Yun Bom who came to the station, running 8 kilometres straight from the village of Chilgol.

Song Ju was very sad as he was not sure about the date of his return and all the more so, as he was to part with his bosom friend.

When the time approached for the train, Yun Bom put out a lunch box and a bamboo-twisted bag containing apples, and pushed furtively in the traveller's pocket an envelope or something. Song Ju tried to stop him from doing it but the friend insisted. "I've written something for our memory," he said. "When you get in the carriage, open the paper." And he held the traveller's hand from reaching his pocket.

As soon as the train started, the young General took out the envelope and opened it. There were three *won* plus a sheet of paper in it. In the paper was written the writer's painful feeling about the cease of their studies in the same class, and about his ardent wish for meeting in the liberated homeland.

In his sincere letter the young General saw the pal's clean conscience. Thinking of the great difficulty with which his friend managed to get that sum of money, Song Ju felt like returning it directly, and looked out of the window. But it was late and the train had run a good way already. Yun Bom was waving his hand, running towards the train, as if reluctant to part with Song Ju. When the train turned around a bend Song Ju again looked out and saw Yun Bom covering his face with hands. Maybe he was crying!

Yun Bom was the closest friend and had a great admiration for Song Ju. But he did not know as yet that his revelation of pity before the traveller who was to go through the ordeals of the revolution in the future, had been engraved forever in the heart of the young General.

Yun Bom was the one Song Ju first made friend with at the Changdok School after he came to the homeland in March, 1923, at the age of 11. He came that spring at the wish of his father who was then active in Northeast China. He wanted his son to know his own country, and so Song Ju made the journey that was later known as the 1,000-*ri* journey for learning.

He attended the school for two years. On Sundays he would come to the downtown of Pyongyang with Yun Bom. They looked around famous spots of beauty and historic interest on Moran Hill and walked through the slum district of Tosongrang on the Potong River. Every sight in the residential quarters seemed the epitome of the tragic, down-trodden nation moaning in destitution.

Song Ju, feeling an irresistible hatred for the enemy, told Yun Bom that they must drive the Japanese imperialists out of the land, a country of a long history and culture, and build a new good world for all.

Yun Bom was gradually imbued with the love of the country and the spirit against the Japanese, and awoke politically.

Sending off the future General who had led him so kindly and was now going on a long journey, Yun Bom felt a knife in his heart.

The gift he had given to Song Ju at that time was, of course, quite trivial. But it carried the warm sincerity of our people who regarded Song Ju as the future loadstar who would liberate the country and people, as the respected and beloved benign leader who would bring them regeneration.

It was January 22, 1925, that Kang Yun Bom sent off the respected and beloved leader on his 1,000-*ri* journey for liberation, with his heartfelt wish representing the entire people's longing for the great sun.

General and Soldier

The country was liberated.

The joy of liberation was boundless and it threw the whole nation into a tumult. Yun Bom who felt an itch to meet the General went to the downtown and after three days' efforts managed to find out where the General was.

But he was stunned to find an ordinary simple billet of the respected and beloved General.

As he was shown by an official into the General's room he saluted politely and said somewhat timidly who he was. He was afraid that the General might not recognize him after an absence of 20 years.

"Who is it!" The General rose to his feet. "It's you, Yun Bom. You lived in a house with a spring, some way down the school. Come in, please," he exclaimed and went quickly to clasp the hands of the visitor.

It was a dramatic meeting.

The General and his soldier! Much water had run under the bridge since the General parted with Yun Bom in the dark days of lost nationhood, pledging himself to meet again after he set the country free. Yet the long separation of 20 years and the great gap between them, between the General and the soldier, as it were, could not tear their friendship apart. The General embraced Yun Bom warmly. The respected and beloved leader's comradely love was pure and true.

The General was so glad that he exclaimed to the officials present there that an old friend of his school days had come.

He put aside his busy work and had a jolly chat with Yun Bom, and before sending him off advised him to work together.

Back in his village, Yun Bom set up with village folk the "Village Preparatory Committee for Welcoming General Kim Il Sung" in Chilgol and threw himself into the work.

The General, when invited to the meeting some time later, said to Yun Bom he would start work for the people before accepting their hospitality. "Our country is now liberated but we've done nothing as yet," he pleaded.

Taking the hand of Yun Bom who looked awfully disappointed, the General said: "We'll have many opportunities to see them.

The more important thing is to set up a school for the children kept out of it, I think." He added that what was urgent in nation-building was the matter of native cadres. Then the General told Yun Bom to play his share in school building.

(The General was unable to refuse the Chilgol inhabitants' request. He met them after he completed the historic task of Party building and gave his address to the entire nation on his triumphant return.)

After he assigned Yun Bom the building affair, the General occasionally called on him and arranged for a telephone to be set in his home so that he might inform him of the troubles immediately.

The middle school opened as a result of the General's wise guidance and deep care and of the villagers' efforts. The General was very happy to see the first middle school in the liberated land and named himself it Samhung (meaning to raise the children as competent workers—knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy—for building a prosperous country). He appointed Yun Bom the schoolmaster and presented him with a suit of decent clothes and other precious gifts. The General had thought that decent clothes were needed for a schoolmaster and had them prepared beforehand.

Around the time, the great leader planned to establish a university, the first of its kind in the country's history, in order to solve the question of native cadres whose shortage was felt most keenly. It was an extremely complex and hard job since everything had to start from scratch, and even more so because of the opposition of anti-Party, counterrevolutionary elements.

Who should take charge of the task that needed a strong sense of responsibility and creative ability? Among those persons chosen by the General was Yun Bom. Thus he was charged with an important job of tackling enormous funds and materials for university building which was pushed ahead with the support of the people.

Given profound trust by the General, Yun Bom devoted himself to the work, together with some on the preparatory committee, combating the opposition and pressure of some bad persons in the important posts. He pushed ahead with the building of university which was to be named after the great leader at the unanimous wish and desire of the people.

As mentioned above, because of the President's deep love, Yun Bom could join in the worthwhile struggle after liberation and work with unfailing faith till he was arrested and killed by the enemy during the temporary retreat of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Remembering Revolutionary Comrade

Many years passed after Yun Bom died.

His son Kang Ryon Hak was taking an entrance examination at Kim Il Sung University. Recorded in the paper of recommendation was the account, among other things, of his father's admission to the Party vouched for by the General. It drew attention of many people.

When it was reported to him, President Kim Il Sung exclaimed, overjoyed, "Has the son of Kang Yun Bom come to the University? Where has he been for this long time and now?..."

"Kang Yun Bom was the man for whose Party admission I had vouched." His eyes glittered with deep recollection.

The General was very happy to find the son of his old friend, a soldier, as we call it. He strolled in the yard for a long time.

He reflected: "Yun Bom did a great deal of work for me after liberation. He was a comrade who helped me much in my work." His memories ran to the childhood they had spent together and their parting at Pyongyang Station.

The General continued thoughtfully, "The word 'comrade' means a man with the same thought, a man fighting with the same ideas and the same aims. In Yun Bom who helped me in difficult years I found first the love of friend, the love of comrade. Out of various loves I found the love of comrade the worthiest and most precious.

"I've enjoyed the love and patronage of many comrades while carrying on revolution, yet I shall never forget Yun Bom who helped me wholeheartedly in early days. Yun Bom was a comrade who helped me in difficulty. He was my first comrade."

The great leader called an ordinary man, a soldier who died a long time ago, his first comrade. It was a revelation of his deep affection, the noblest and glorious love for his comrade.

One day the great leader called in Yun Bom's son and, looking at him, said, "You just look like your father in your lips", and remained silent, remembering the no-more soldier.

"Your father had a strong character. He never drank nor smoked. He was work itself. If he had some trouble he would come to my home and talk with me, staying on the night."

Running his memories to their companionship, the great leader spoke of the death of Yun Bom which he had heard of unexpectedly during the temporary retreat.

"He was really a man of gold. But he died to our regret. I shall never forget his help in my hard days...."

Afterwards, the great leader kindly looked after Yun Bom's two sons, concerning himself about their studies in the university and their work after graduation.

When he was told that Yun Bom's daughter, then a university teacher, was preparing a thesis on the Party's revolutionary traditions, he provided her with the precious historic material he had gained in his own experience, and kindly taught her as to the orientation and key points of the thesis and even read through it, touching some expressions in the manuscript.

Endless will be the story about the General's concern and sollicitude shown to train Yun Bom's children as faithful workers of the Party and the revolution as their father.

Several years ago, the National Social Scientists' Conference was held in Pyongyang and Yun Bom's daughter on the forum was telecast. The President who watched her called her in.

So delighted to see her grown as a full-fledged scientist, the President highly commented on her thesis rich in content. While conversing with her about something, the President asked "Have you ever heard of this?" and narrated an anecdote which happened 50 years ago when he was with her father.

"When I see you I feel seeing your father," he said reflectively. "If only your father lived to see you a university teacher, how happy he would be!"

She, choked with longing and sorrow, began to sob. The President stroke her shoulder lightly, and was lost in deep thought, consoled her softly and gave her a gift to be remembered for generations.

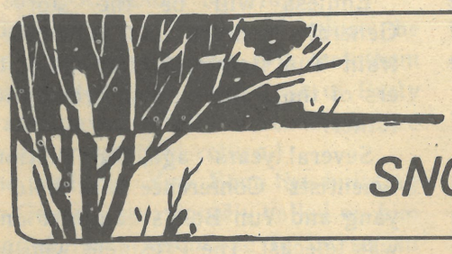
Later too, the President called in her and said, "I would like to have a photo taken with you, university teacher." Then he gently took her arm and posed for a photograph for souvenir.

What a benevolent and profound affection it was!

Our people regard the great leader reverentially as their benign father and sing the praises of his lasting affection. Surrounded by this grateful affection the children of Yun Bom are working faithfully at their respective posts.

Li Gang Guk

A GREAT MAN



OUT IN A SNOWSTORM

One day in February 1974, the car of the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung was speeding along the road near Sangso-ri, Anju County, South Pyongan Province.

The weather was bad and the whirling snow was settling in deep drifts.

Looking out of the window, the General told his chauffeur to stop. A girl was coming towards them, walking through the snow, holding a big bag in one hand, while she used the other to wipe the snow off her face.

The girl had moved to the roadside to keep out of their way when the cars pulled up.

The girl's heart jumped when she saw Marshal Kim Il Sung get out of the car and she put down her bag and saluted him in the fashion of the Juvenile Corps.

"Marshal Kim Il Sung, how do you do?"

With a smile he beckoned to this girl who had greeted him in a ringing voice.

The girl ran to the General.

The General took her cold hands and wiped the snow off her kerchief, padded coat and bag. He touched her to find out if she had enough warm clothes on, and asked her if she was cold.

The girl said she was not, but the General was still concerned and asked, "Is your coat warm and comfortable?" and said her coat seemed to be too big for her.

Now the General patted her plump cheeks, red with cold, and asked:

"Where are you going in this cold weather with this bag?"

"I'm going to visit my younger sister in hospital."

Clouding his face, the General nodded his head slightly and stood silent for a while. Then he asked again:

"Where is the hospital?"

The girl said that it was in the ri centre, the seat of the management board of the co-operative farm, which was quite a long way in the direction from which the General had come.

Hugging her shoulders, the General looked anxiously back at the snow-covered pass. He seemed to picture to his mind the little girl who would walk along, huddled up through the snowstorm.

The General turned to his aides and said:

"The hospital is a long way, so take the girl there in the car."

They went off to turn their car, but the General stopped them, saying "No, don't take your car. Take mine."

The General waved the girl good-bye with a kindly smile, and stood in the snow at the roadside. Snow fell thick and fast and the wind kept blowing furiously.

The General stood exposed to the raging snow, the skirts of his coat fluttering in the wind, and soon the snow lay thick on his hat and coat.

If There Is a Paradise on Earth, It Is Juche Korea

Rosie Douglas, General Secretary of the Dominican Democratic Labour Party

The report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea summed up the brilliant successes gained in its activities and the people's life in the past decade. They are the fruition of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's wise leadership and the source of great inspiration not only to the Korean people but to the world people.

The historic moment I heard the report at the Party Congress was the most impressive and precious one unforgettable in my life.

He is the very symbol of victory in anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

I am confident that in the 1980s the Korean people will surely reunify their country and that the Sixth Congress of the WPK will mark a milestone for triumphant march in the world revolution as well as the Korean revolution. The Sixth Congress will completely upset the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

The south Korean revolution is an integral part of the Korean revolution.

At 12 years of age I read or saw books and movies and other propaganda materials of the US imperialists, which all distorted the truth of the Korean war.

Whether one supports the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea or not is the touchstone by which to test whether one supports the Juche idea or not.

I will make Dominica the first model country in the Caribbean region which embodies the Juche idea. This is my determination.

I would like to express my gratitude for having invited me to the Sixth Congress of the WPK.

The chief purpose of my current visit to Korea is to learn the Juche idea deeply from reality.

Korea has achieved brilliant successes in all fields—heavy industry, light industry, fisheries, agriculture, construction, the public health, culture, physical culture and sports, Party building, etc. She is also a model country in the struggle of the world peace-loving people against colonialism and imperialism.

We extend our heartfelt greetings to the great leader. Now the whole world is eager to get his guidance. So do all countries in the world, to say nothing of those in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean region where I live. To do so many people earnestly wish to visit Korea.

If there is a paradise on earth, it is Juche Korea where the Juche idea has achieved a brilliant reality.

I would like to say that to fight for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is one of our earnest desires.

The heroic Korean people is the world's

first people who defeated US imperialism on their land. They owe this to the sagacious guidance of the great leader.

I will stay in Korea another week to learn the profound principles of the great leader's Juche idea.

In the near future I will send our cadres to the Kim Il Sung Higher Party School for them to study the theory on building a revolutionary party and the precious experience of the Workers' Party of Korea to make our Party more powerful.

I will build up our Party mainly with cadres who studied in Korea into a more revolutionary, stronger one.

I will apply the Juche idea splendidly in our country.

The report of the great leader to the Party Congress is of great significance. When he made his report I tried to write down all its content of deep meaning in my notebook. But I could not fully understand its profound truth.

I will read the report again and again, sitting up many nights, until I fully understand it. Our Party will bring the essence of the great revolutionary ideas in his report home to all its members.

Before leaving Korea, I will have contact with the International Institute of the Juche Idea to work out the way to spread the Juche idea more widely in the world. To this end, I will set up centres in Dominica and hold photo and book exhibitions and organize shows of Korean films.

On the great leader's birthday and national holidays of Korea I will send congratulatory telegrams.

This year we will invite Korean comrades to our Party's annual convention.

The targets set by me are what we have just started or what we are going to start.

We will take one step after another towards our targets and reach them without fail in the end.

We extend our wholehearted greetings to the great leader.

I believe that the friendly relations will develop between our two peoples.

US imperialism will be driven out and Korea will surely be reunified independently and peacefully on a democratic principle.

Long live great President Kim Il Sung!

Long live the great Juche idea!

Another Creation

Taedong-gang Hydroelectric Power Station No. 1 started operation.

This big power station is a product of boundless loyalty of the workers and technicians of the construction enterprise for this power station to the Party and the leader. It will not only produce electricity in great plenty but also will dependably protect Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, from flood and supply water to factories and enterprises and fields in its neighbourhood to help them increase industrial and agricultural production.

Power-Transmission Line Layers

They spread new power-transmission line in the mid-air like an eagle flying high over the mountain

They are highly proud
of their job

She tells kindergarten children about the childhood of the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung

Pride of Kindergarten Teacher

(TEACHER KIM SONG SUK OF THE SOCHANG KINDERGARTEN, PYONGYANG)

Recently there was a happy event at the Sochang Kindergarten, Pyongyang. The children of this kindergarten were very successful in the national song and dance and intellectual contests of kindergarten children.

This owes much to teacher Kim Song Suk.

She prepares even a simple visual aid with all care

"We are all going to kindergarten"

Under the loving care of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, she graduated from the Pyongyang Teachers' Training College and became a kindergarten teacher as she wished.

Since she stood on the platform, she has done her best for the education of children. As a result, children of the third senior class in her charge always get excellent marks in all subjects at intellectual contests.

She sees pride and worth as a kindergarten teacher in the bright smile of the children who grow up stoutly without envying anything in the world. She is now doing her utmost to implement the father leader's *Theses on Socialist Educatio* and the *Law on the Nursing a Upbringing of Children* made by hi

Lesson is instructive

Just before performance

She educates children to love nature of their country

With motherly care

She calls at the home of a child in her charge

Oil painting: **"The Day When We Saw the Leader"**

Fine Arts of Korea

(SOME FROM PAINTINGS DISPLAYED AT THE NATIONAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION IN CELEBRATION OF THE SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA)

Korean painting:
"Plateau in the Morning"

Korean painting:
"The Banner of the Sun"
(showing the reverence of the south Korean people
for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung)

Korean painting:
"Mt. Kumgang-san in Spring"

NATURAL MONUMENT

Baby Egret

OUR country, sea-bound on three sides, has many islands, big or small, in the coastal seas.

Most of these islands are good habitats of sea birds including sea gulls. But in some islands there live avifauna which are not sea birds.

Some islands in the West Sea of Korea, for instance, the Mugi, Taegam and Unmu islands, are breeding quarters of the rare bird baby egret which flocks by scores or hundreds.

Baby egret is a member of the egret genus of the heron family and the smallest of all waders.

There are four species of egret in our country, of which the biggest is the great egret whose wingspread is 45 cm and the smallest is the baby egret as its name indicates.

Baby egret has a wingspread ranging from 24 to 26 cm and its legs are short. So it is often taken for sea gull if seen from a distance. But 20 or more feathers growing on the occiput, 16 cm long toward the back, enable us to distinguish it from sea gull. Its crest and plumage covering the body are all white in colour, except for the upper bill, legs and toes which are drab.

From early spring it flies in the west coast near its breeding ground to rummage reservoirs, rivers or tideland fields for small fish, crab, lobster, locust and other insects.

Usually it starts to lay and hatch egg from May. In this season, baby egrets gather in islands in groups of tens or hundreds, build nests with dry grass in thickets on rocky cliffs or on the ground overgrown with tall grass, and lay a few eggs each to brood.

Hatchlings stay long in the nests and grow up rapidly, well-fed by their parents.

To feed their chicks, the parent birds fly about not only the islands but also the seaside fields in quest of prey.

Baby egret is not many in population and distributed only in northeast Asia throughout the world, so scientific research on it has some significance.

Like egrets and herons of other species, the sight of baby egret stalking in green fields or near reservoirs arouses in our hearts the love for our country which is indescribably beautiful and opulent.

Today baby egret is designated as a natural monument in our country and well protected together with its breeding grounds.

New Large Bed Grinder

The workers and technicians of the March 25 Factory manufactured a new-type large bed grinder.

This machine, unlike the former one, can do all kinds of grinding operations freely—plane, double inclined plane, angle, groove, hole and other grinding. It is highly automated and guarantees high precision.

It also does filing for the repair of machines and shortens the repair time by half and ensures the high quality of repair.

Efficient Igniting Method

The workers and technicians of the Tonggu Housing Construction Enterprise introduced a new method of ignition by electrical heating in the production of sinter with their collective strength and brain.

This makes burning work easy for the production of sinter and enables them to save much labour and electricity.

It also makes work easy and renders it possible to increase sinter production considerably.

Natural Monuments

Wild Cherry and Fir in Rungna Island

There is a beautiful island called Rungna island in the middle of the Taedong-gang River which flows through the revolutionary capital Pyongyang. It looks like a flower basket floating on the limpid stream.

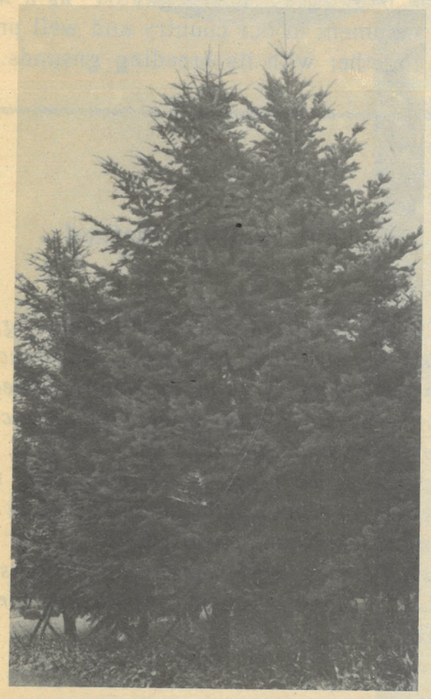
There are eight tall wild cherry trees and seven fir trees in the centre of the island well arranged as a recreation ground for working people.

These trees were planted by the great leader President Kim Il Sung on April 4, 1965.

Looking at these trees, the visitors to the island are deeply moved by his lofty intention to turn the whole country into a people's paradise rich in verdure and natural resources and provide our working people and younger generation with fine pleasure grounds. In order to hand down such significant trees to our posterity forever, the state designated them as natural monuments.

Wild cherry

Fir



In spring the wild cherry trees averaging 6 metres in height put forth beautiful pink flowers, adding to the beauty of the recreation ground.

Also attractive and beautiful are the fir trees which are about 10 metres tall. They bear verdant conical foliage on the straight trunk. They are evergreen and so always graceful in appearance.

Usually wild cherry lives a century and fir 500 years. The latter grows as high as 30 metres. The natural monuments in the island will thrive long under the loving care of our people. Our posterity will make the country's nature more beautiful and fertile, singing of the lofty virtues of the great leader.

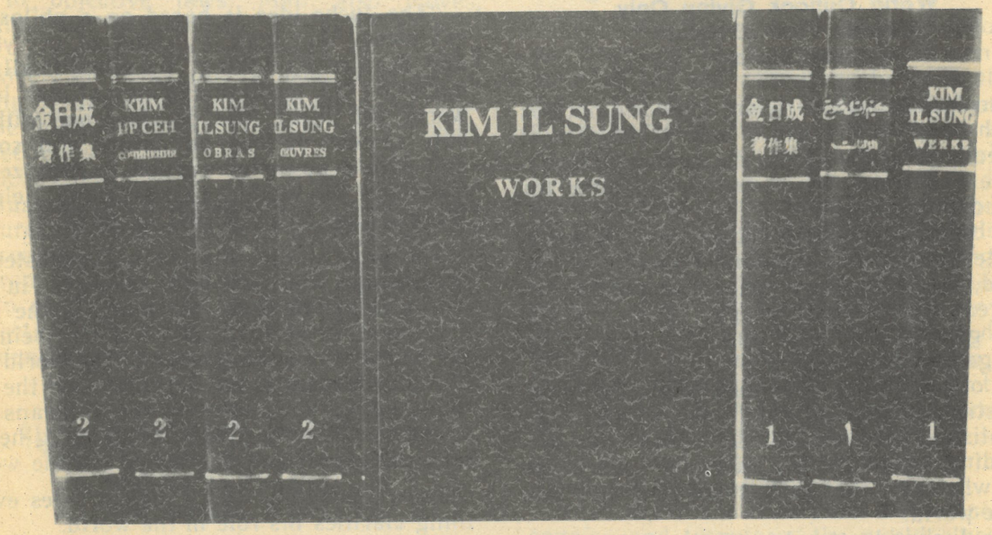
"Kim Il Sung's Works" (Vols. 1 and 2) Published in Foreign Languages

The Foreign Languages Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published "Kim Il Sung's Works" (Vols. 1 and 2) containing the immortal works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung in English, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, German and Arabic.

Volume 1 arranges in chronological order 50 of the great leader's historic works—reports, speeches, lectures and talks made between June 1930 and December 1945. They include "The Path of the Korean Revolution," "On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism," "On Building the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland," etc.

Volume 2 contains 79 of his historic works—reports, speeches and talks made from January to December 1946—including "On the Present Political Situation in Korea and the Organization of Provisional People's Committee of North Korea," "Law on Agrarian Reform in North Korea" and "For the Establishment of a United Party of the Working Masses."

Every published book carries a picture of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.



Juche Idea — Scientific World Outlook Based on Human Independence

Article by Yoshii Yukio, member of Izumiotsu Japan-Korea Friendship Study Society in Osaka, carried in No. 12 of the Japanese magazine "Study of Kimilsungism"

(Continued from our previous issue)

3. The Juche Idea Is Scientific World Outlook Which Gives Full Account of the World and Shows Only Correct Ways for Its Remaking

1) The Juche Idea Is Scientific World Outlook Giving Only Correct View of Nature and Society

The Juche idea is a scientific world outlook which clarifies the world and its laws most correctly with the stress on human independence and from the position of man, the subject of the world.

In order to elucidate not partial but entire, not temporary but permanent picture of the world, we must know the entire picture of the real world where people live and the most general and essential features of its change and development.

In other words, we must know the most realistic and general relations which man establishes between himself and the surrounding world for his existence whenever and wherever, that is, his position and role in the world.

The Juche idea teaches that man is an independent social being, and, on this theoretical basis, elucidates his dominant position in the world and his decisive role in the change and development of the world — "man is master of everything and decides everything"; and it gives the only correct view of the entire picture of the world and its change and development.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything. By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea provides one with the only correct outlook on nature and society and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 202.)

The proposition that man is master of everything clarifies his position in the world. It means that as man is the most developed, powerful and precious being in the world he can be master of the world and live independently, not dependent on the surrounding world. In other words, it means that as man is an independent social being he can take the position of controller in the world.

The proposition that man decides everything clarifies his role in the world.

It is man that transforms nature and society and it is also man that is the decisive factor in changing and developing the world.

This proposition means that man has an ability to remake the world purposefully as he wishes and demands, in other words, that as man is an independent and creative social being he can play a decisive role in remaking and developing the world.

As seen above, since man is an independent social being he can take the position of controller in the world and play a decisive role in changing and developing the world.

The Juche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything is a perfect materialism and dialectics and a most scientific world outlook which reflects most correctly the entire picture of the real world and the main features of its change and development.

The proposition that man is master of everything is based on the materialistic exposition that the world is an objectively existing material. Man is also a material and a most highly developed material which exists objectively. So he can be master who controls the surrounding world, an inferior material. In this sense this proposition can be said Juche materialism.

Juche materialism is a perfect materialism because it reflects most correctly the entire picture of the real world.

The proposition that man decides everything is based on the dialectical elucidation that the world changes and develops according to objective laws. Man also moves, changes and develops and moves most actively. So, unlike other materials which move passively he can play a decisive role in changing and developing the world. In this sense this proposition can be said Juche dialectics.

Juche dialectics is a perfect dialectics because it reflects most correctly the main features of the change and development of the real world.

From this it is clear that it is most scientific to see the world materialistically and dialectically with the stress on human independence.

2) The Juche Idea Is Revolutionary World Outlook Giving Powerful Weapon to Cognize and Remake World

As the Juche idea considers the entire picture of the world and the fundamental features of its change and development from the position of man, the subject of the world, it provides us with the only correct, scientific outlook on nature and society — the world and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world.

If world outlook is to serve the life and struggle of people it should give not only a scientific view of nature and society but also a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world. A world outlook which cannot serve practice directly is not world outlook.

The mission of world outlook is to give men a view of the world and the ways for remaking the world as they wish and demand, because it arises and develops out of the need of practice to hew out their destiny.

Before the Juche idea was created only epistemology cognizing the world and the law of the process of cognition had been clarified and the ways to cognize and remake the world had not been elucidated.

The greatest achievement of epistemology before the creation of the Juche idea was that it clarified that cognition is based on practical activities and practical activities are activities of sensitive material and that it elucidated the law of the process of cognition as a reflection of the objective law of the change and development of the world.

The Juche theory on the weapon to cognize and transform the world clarifies not only the material basis of cognition but also the essence of human activities to cognize and remake the world. The essence of man's activities to cognize and transform the world is that they are activities based on his independent spirit to control the world and they are the process of understanding the world and changing it as he needs and creating new things and phenomena. In other words, the essence is that the human activities are the process of manifestation of man's independent spirit. This makes it clear that in order to deeply understand the essence of things and phenomena in the world and more actively transform nature and society we should give full play to our independent spirit with independent enthusiasm.

Next, the Juche theory on the weapon to cognize and transform the world elucidates not only the law of the process of cognition

but also the scientific ways to actively cognize and remake the world.

The first way is to attach the greatest importance to people in doing everything and make everything serve them.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them — this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 261.)

Attaching the greatest importance to people and serving them in cognizing and transforming the world means that the aim of cognizing and transforming the world lies in making people real masters of everything and that we should solve everything to meet their requirement for independence.

Only when we attach the greatest importance to people in doing everything and make everything serve them can they play the role of master in cognizing and transforming the world and, out of their need of practice, understand things most concretely and scientifically and remake the world successfully.

The second way to cognize and transform the world is to maintain the independent and creative stands in cognizing and transforming the world.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea calls for an independent stand and creative stand in the revolutionary struggle and construction work." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 164.)

The independent stand is that of responsibly solving one's own problem by one's own efforts in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance without depending on others, thinking with one's own head.

Only when we maintain the independent stand can we cognize things most correctly and concretely and transform them actively.

The creative stand is that of solving all problems in conformity with one's specific conditions, not swallowing foreign things whole but giving full play to independent enthusiasm and creative initiative.

Only when we maintain the creative stand can we cognize and transform things in conformity with the ever-changing and developing realities.

The requirement for maintaining the independent stand and creative stand in cognizing and transforming the world is concretized in putting the revolution of one's country in the centre of one's thinking and revolutionary practice and carrying it out in conformity with the reality of one's country.

Only when one puts the revolution of one's country in the centre of one's thinking and practice and carries it out in conformity with the actual conditions of one's country can one have the attitude of master towards the revolution of one's country and solve everything and push ahead with the revolution in compliance with the interests of the revolution in one's country and one's people and with the actual conditions of one's country, relying on the strength of one's own people.

As seen above, the Juche idea is a revolutionary world outlook which fully clarifies the essence of man's independent and creative activities to cognize and transform the world, the law and scientific ways of cognition and transformation and thus gives a potent weapon with which to cognize and transform the world.

* * *

The Juche idea is a great revolutionary idea and the main ideological trend of the present times when the masses of people of all countries in the world are striving for independence.

As it is a scientific world outlook with the stress on human independence the Juche idea can fully meet the age-old aspiration of hundreds of millions of people for independence, give full answers to all problems arising from the struggle for human dignity and happiness, genuine freedom and love and the power of the working class and national sovereignty, and be a firm ideological basis in the struggle of the peoples of all countries for independence. The rich ideological, theoretical and methodological contents of the Juche idea come from the boundless love of President Kim Il Sung for the masses of people.

I publish here poor results of my study of part of the Juche idea with such profound and rich contents and warm love.

In conclusion I heartily wish a long life in good health to respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding thinker and theorist of our times and the great teacher of the world progressives.

(The End)

Travel Note

"Land of Juche"

The Japanese weekly photo magazine *Mainichi Graph* published its special issue entitled "Land of Juche" last October. The special issue is edited with photos and articles by the Japanese *Mainichi Shimbun* journalists' group headed by Ishikawa Sho who had visited our country prior to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held last October and with articles by Mizuno Kiyoshi, member of the House of Representatives of Japan, and Yamaguchi Yoshiko, member of the House of Councilors, who had been to our country.

We give part of "Land of Juche" serially from this issue.

* * *

Love for Nature

The characteristic of the Pyongyang city construction is that there are apartment houses in the central part of the city.

Generally, office buildings, department stores or shops are built at places of cities convenient for traffic and dwellings constructed in their suburbs. This is a world trend.

In Japan a growing number of desk workers are grumbling that "it takes more than one hour to go to the office." In Pyongyang there are many apartment houses in the suburbs and new apartment houses continue to rise in its heart.

The ground floors of apartment houses are used as barber's shops, photo studios, and catering and other service facilities for the convenience of the population.

Traditionally Koreans love nature very much. So many pots of various flowers were displayed at apartment win-

The front cover of the special issue "Land of Juche" of the Japanese *Mainichi Graph*

dows that they looked like small flower gardens.

There are many parks, small and big, thick with trees in the central part of the city. Many "natural parks" created on the Taedong-gang River and the Potong River, I think, reflect their deep love for nature.

When car and truck traffic in tree-bordered roads is heavy, sometimes the vehicles have to stop for a long time to wait for their turn. This shows that production is brisk in the DPRK. Buses and trolley buses come next to trucks in number, and the subway is also used by citizens for traffic.

Insam Powder and Insam Beauty Wash

Now the world suffers from crop failure under the influence of the cold front. Unless the development of heavy industry is accompanied with rich crop, economic plans miscarry. "This year, the year of the Sixth Party Congress, a bumper harvest is expected...," said an official concerned. I visited the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm. My strong impression was that the peasants there are well-off. A leading official said: "Last year's per-household cash income was 3,500 *won*." Theirs was really a large income. If one household has three hands on an average, one hand earns more than 1,000 *won* a year. The average monthly living allowance of a factory worker is 90 *won*. This shows that there is little difference between workers and peasants in income.

Farmers live in two-storied brick houses, which are little different from dwellings of workers. Only difference is that apartments in the city are warmed by the surplus heat of the thermal power station while peasants' dwellings are heated by briquetes.

This cooperative farm was in the Mangyongdae district, and under a specialized organ guiding agriculture by the "industrial method," it does farming with 20 peasants as a unit called subworkteam whose leader gives work assignments to his men according to ability, and farmers do their work pleasantly with the help of machines and chemicals. Children were frolicking in the kindergarten. There was a cosy two-storied "department store" in the village. Foodstuffs were on sale in the ground floor and clothes, sundry goods and cosmetics on the upper floor. I saw a set of cosmetics containing powder, cream and others made from Korean *insam* on sale. *Insam* beauty wash and other cosmetics are quality goods. Korean rural women use such things. From this I could get a glimpse of the Korean countryside.

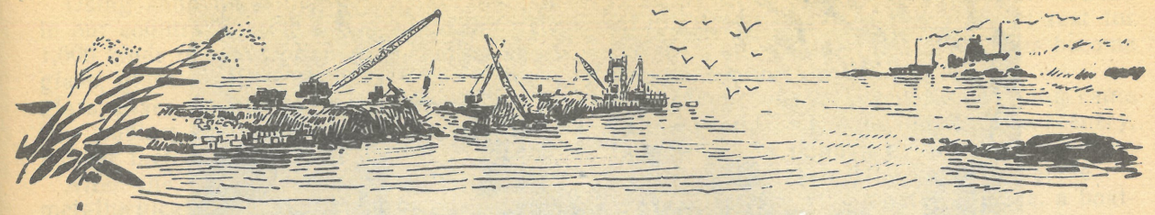
Children Develop Talent

I visited the DPRK twice and the greatest impression I received is that children are thoroughly protected by the state.

Schools develop children's talents for music, dance, sports and so on to the full. This makes them have confidence in their social activities and renders them pleasant and cheerful.

Another impression is that women get good social treatment. Their ability is recognized equally with men's and they are provided with all conditions for working with no care. It is said that "three working mothers can have a nursery." This means that they can work with no worry, leaving their children in the care of the nursery. They are the envy of Japanese women. Japanese say: "Three women together mean trouble."

All the people in north Korea, greeting the Sixth Congress of the WPK, were bringing about an upsurge in labour. Women, whom I met, too, were working hard for themselves and for the prosperity and development of their country. The Japan-Korea relations are now entering on a new phase and whenever I hear the news or stories of north Korea I think of cheerful and vigorous children and women of the country.



Travel Note

Along the West Coastline (5)

Nampo—Sea Gateway to Pyongyang

Our car ran speedily along the west coast. The distance dial indicated our approach to Nampo City.

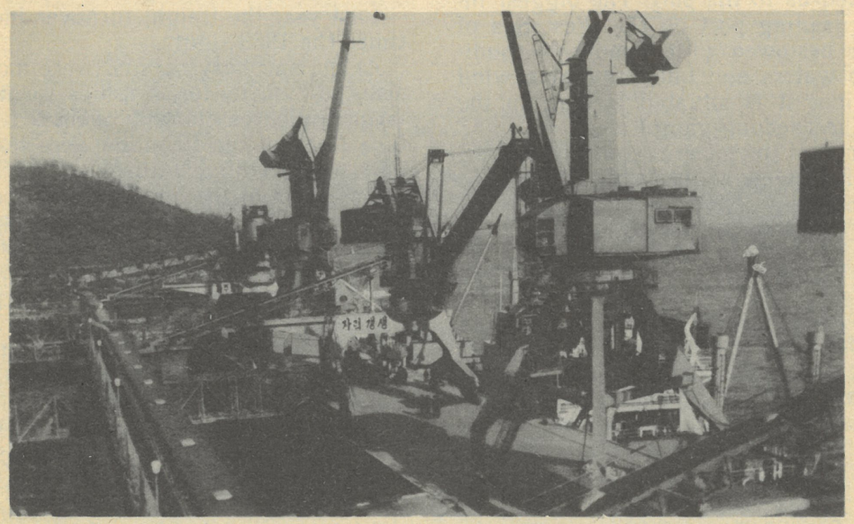
Nampo, a sea gateway to the capital Pyongyang, is a modern port and an industrial city on the west coast.

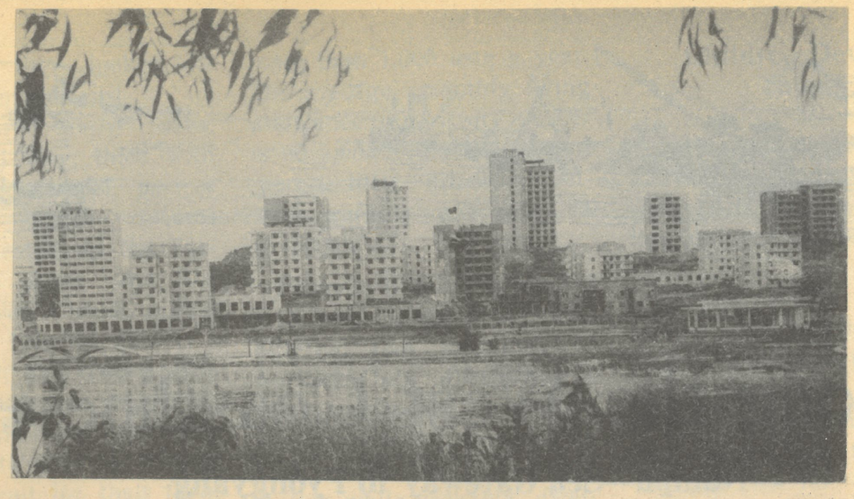
The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Nampo City is a sea gateway to the capital Pyongyang and is its important satellite city.... Nampo should be built beautifully and magnificently into an industrial, cultural and port city."

In November 1945, right after liberation,

Part of the Nampo port





New apartment houses have risen in the Waudo district

the great leader visited the city and outlined the bright prospect of its growth. He said, "Now that our country is liberated, we must build with our own efforts a rich and strong country on this land and lead a happy life."

Because of the respected and beloved leader's wise guidance a rapid growth has been made in the city's industry, agriculture, marine transport and foreign trade and epochal changes have taken place in urban construction and the people's material and cultural life.

An official of the City Administrative Committee guided us to the port. The biggest international trading port on the West Sea of Korea, it is bestowed with favourable conditions—deep waters and immunity from wind damages since it is situated farther up the estuary of the Taedong-gang River.

The balcony of the general control room afforded a whole view of the modern port.

Forests of cranes, fork-lift trucks and lorries busily shuttling on the broad wharf and belt conveyers stretching from warehouses to ships at anchor....

"Before liberation this port was outdated and only small cargo boats could anchor. It was a place of terrible drudgery bleeding Koreans. From here the Japanese imperialists carried away all precious resources of our country...," said the chief engineer of the port, and he told us about its history and proud path after liberation.

Today it has grown into a large modern port capable of harbouring cargo ships of tens of thousands of tons. It plays a role of bridge, so to speak, between our country and over 80 lands including socialist countries and newly-emerging nations.

In recent years wharf expansion and modernization projects have been undertaken in the port for further promotion of the water transport and foreign trade.

At the estuary of the Kupo-chon river a sluice-gate bridge was built to provide another big pier. Big arm loaders were set with our own technique and equipment to completely mechanize loading and unloading.

Last year the freight turnover increased 50 times the 1959 figures.

At the pier heavy cranes were moving their arms to load for foreign ships and home-made large trade vessels with their red and deep-blue flags of the Republic were leaving. The port was seething with efforts to implement the decision of the historic Sixth Congress of the Party. They said cement, steel goods, tractors, various machine products, light industry goods, farm produce are exported and the goods for our economic construction are imported.

At the port we saw clearly the steady growth of foreign trade and the might of our self-supporting national economy.

Then we went to the Nampo Glass Factory, the pride of the city. It, situated on the seashore with rippling waters, was built by our workers after liberation. It turned out sheet glass already before the war.

Using sand and other raw materials rich in our country, the factory is producing over 1,000 kinds of glass products including sheet glass, glass bottle, chemical glass, optical glass, glass vessel, etc. It has become one of the leading centres of glass production, a mother factory of glass goods.

After the Nampo Refinery, an integrated metallurgical base, we went to the Nampo Shipyard.

It once built or repaired small fishing boats, but now has become a centre building large vessels. Among those launched are several large cargo boats including 20,000 ton-class "Amnokgang" and the 20,000 ton-class "Zangzasan Chongnyon", the latter built recently as a gift to the Sixth Party Congress.

Besides, in many factories, big and small, are turned out various goods.

The city is also a reliable fishing centre on the west coast.

The Nampo Fishery Station with many boats, a refrigeratory factory, a fish processing factory, etc., serve to supply fresh fish and processed seafood to the working people.

Nampo has also changed its looks as a cultural city. After passing through the new Yurison Street lined with tall apartment houses, 5, 10, and 12 storeyed, we reached the Waudo Island.

Like the Usanjang Rest Home, the Waudo Island provides a pleasant place of rest for the working people of the city; it has become a famous resort on the West Sea.

In May, 1959, President Kim Il Sung came to the island and, enjoying its nice scenery, taught how to build it up well as a modern recreation centre for the working people.

There are a vast sea-bathing place, a boating place, a sand lot and a large pleasure ground with various sports facilities and amenities.

The official who accompanied us indicated the rising residential quarters and spoke proudly about the progress and prospect of construction.

Embracing a beautiful scenery of fresh and cool shores, new residential quarters were rising on the hill slopes. 10 and 15 storeyed tower-style apartment houses rose like forests, with lotus ponds and traditional pavilions among them. Last September the great leader visited here again. After inspection he said that the modern Waudo Street makes Nampo more beautiful and that they should build more multistoreyed apartment houses of various types and create many parks and greenbelts. Over 1,500 families are said to have moved to new dwellings.

Then we looked around the "sports town" at the lower reaches of the Samhwa-chon

The Yurison Street in Nampo lined with workers' apartment houses

With their whole heart

river to the southwest of the city. It has a total area of 800,000 square metres for games and a sports park covering 300,000 square metres. There are a big stadium, a gymnasium, an indoor swimming pool, an ice-skating hall, a race track, a parachute ground and other good facilities for scores of kinds of games. There are also well-appointed lodgings of athletes, hotels and other welfare establishments.

Every year many international games and sports events are held there.

Education, culture and public health have also progressed in Nampo.

While it had a few primary and middle schools before liberation, the city now has over 50 schools of various kinds and levels—the Kang Ban Sok Revolution School training the successors to the revolution, a normal college, an agricultural college, a teachers' training college, an engineering college and other educational institutes for specialists in fishery, medicine, light industry, engineering, horticulture, sports, etc.

Over 10 modern people's hospitals and clinics are serving for the better health of the inhabitants.

In outlying villages modern houses have been built and water, bus and TV services introduced; they became new modern villages good to live in, supplying fruits, vegetables and meat to city inhabitants.

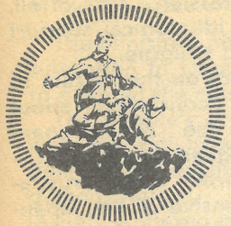
Thanks to the repeated on-the-spot guidance and deep solicitude of the great leader after liberation, Nampo, once a backward consumer city, became a satellite city of Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution—a modern and magnificent, industrial, cultural and port city equipped with all conditions for production activities and cultural life of the working people. Every aspect of the happy life of the Nampo citizens is associated with the warm care of the fatherly leader.

That is why they erected with wholehearted reverence the bronze statue of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and a historic monument at the scenic seaside of the downtown, to sing praises of, and convey forever, his sagacious guidance, immortal services and lofty qualities.

We left there, picturing to our mind a more prosperous future of Nampo.

Kwon O Sik

SERIAL



Modern History of Korea (II)

5. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE STRUGGLE OF THE POPULAR MASSES UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE ARMED STRUGGLE

Rapid Extension of the Revolutionary Influence of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

The news of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spread rapidly with an irresistible force. Everyone talked and heard with admiration about General Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the growth of the armed struggle and the defeat of the Japanese army and police. The stories about General Kim Il Sung and the anti-Japanese armed struggle circulated like a legend. The anti-Japanese armed struggle had a revolutionary influence not only in the localities around the guerrilla bases-liberated areas but in every corner and nook of Korea. It had strong impact not only on a single class or stratum, but on all classes and strata. The Japanese imperialists resorted to every possible means to prevent its influence, but in vain.

The revolutionary influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle grew stronger with the anti-Japanese guerrillas' advance into the homeland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The expansion and development of the armed struggle into the homeland plays a decisive role in exerting a revolutionary influence on the people at home, strongly inspiring them to the anti-Japanese struggle and finally eradicating the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism."** *(To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland,* Eng. ed., p. 12.)

The anti-Japanese guerrillas frequently advanced into the homeland and conducted military and political activities in accordance with the policy put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Between 1933 and 1935 they carried out valiant combat actions scores of times in the northern border areas of Korea such as Onsong, Musan, Hoeryong and Kyongwon* and dealt a serious blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and gave the people sure convictions about victory.

* A Japanese police document contains mention of the activities of 234 men of the KPRA in Korea in the one year of 1935. *(Thought Bulletin,* No. 14, Thought Department, Public Procurator's Office, High Court of Justice, March 1938, p. 72.)

The ties between the popular masses and the anti-Japanese armed struggles became closer through the activities of the political workers dispatched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The political workers sent to North Hamgyong Province set up secret camps in the backwoods of Onsong County, Musan County and Hoeryong County* and carried out political and organizational work among the broad popular masses, while extending the scope of their activities to the industrial centres, ore and coal mines, ports and rural areas.

* The sites of the Wangjaesan secret camp in Onsong County, the Karajibong secret camp in Musan County and the Soksaegol secret camp in Hoeryong County are still preserved almost as they were.

Many political workers were also dispatched to Hamhung and various other areas inside Korea. They carried out vigorous activities centering on factories, villages, schools and shops.

The political workers were very active in organizing diverse illegal revolutionary organizations including the Anti-Imperialist Union and the Anti-Japanese Association and forming such legal and illegal organizations as the Friendship Society and the Mutual-aid Society. At the same time, they strove to establish contacts with the existing anti-Japanese organizations.

They explained to the revolutionary masses the revolutionary lines advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and organized and mobilized them in active anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Various publications issued in the guerrilla bases-liberated areas were widely circulated among the broad popular masses.

All this contributed to daily increase of the revolutionary influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, greatly inspiring the people of all walks of life in their anti-Japanese armed struggles.

Active Support of the Popular Masses for the Armed Struggle

Attaching great significance to the active support of the broad popular masses for the armed struggle at the Wangjaesan Meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

"The revolutionaries and the populace at home must make all possible efforts to aid the guerrillas and the people in the guerrilla bases." (*Ibid.*, Eng. ed., p. 13.)

The popular masses rendered greater support to the armed struggle as the revolutionary influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle had been expanded.

Their active support constituted an indispensable condition for the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and, at the same time, they themselves were quickly revolutionized in the struggle to support the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This support found expression, first of all, in the active political and ideological support for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It had an inspiring effect on the morale of the guerrillas, firmed their conviction about victory, and heightened the revolutionary spirits of the people in the guerrilla zones. Furthermore, it played an important role in frustrating the crafty political offensive of the Japanese imperialist aggressors who had been making frantic efforts to destroy the armed struggle. In the course of their support, the popular masses themselves were politically and ideologically prepared for vigorous revolutionary struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

The popular masses gave their politico-ideological support for the anti-Japanese armed struggle in diverse forms and ways.

To begin with, they expressed their active support for the armed struggle through various meetings.

In order to render active support to the anti-Japanese armed struggle and strengthen solidarity with it, meetings were held among the broad sections of the people including the peasants in the northern border areas such as Hoeryong and Kyongwon and the workers in such industrial centres as Chongjin, Musan, Wonsan and Hamhung.

In May 1934 a mass meeting was held in Mt. Undu in Hoeryong County, North Hamgyong Province. It was attended by a large number of people who had come from various parts to express their solidarity with the armed struggle. Among them were workers from the Kyerim Coal Mine and the Musan Mine, peasants in the areas of Hoeryong, Yuson and Chongsong and workers in the Chongjin area. The meeting was sponsored by the Association for Supporting the Anti-Japanese Revolution operating in the Yuson area. It took the form of the "Picnic of April 8" (an annual function to honour the birthday of Buddha) to evade the surveillance of the enemy. The meeting was pervaded with the reverence for and allegiance to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The attendants were firmly resolved to fight on resolutely on the road of the Korean revolution led by him. They made a resolution to actively support the armed struggle by intensifying a campaign for aiding and joining the anti-Japanese guerrillas and wage more forcefully diverse struggles against the colonial domination of the Japanese imperialists.

They finished off a policeman from the police substation in Undu Sub-county when he came to obstruct the meeting.

The people's active support to and solidarity with the anti-Japanese armed struggle found their expression in various forms of strikes and demonstrations, in the written appeals and leaflets scattered by the revolutionary organizations and in the revolutionary publications.

An underground revolutionary organization in Onsong County made more than ten red flags and presented them to the guerrillas between late 1934 and early 1935.*

* Concerning it, a Japanese police document points out: "On September 28, 1932, a secret organization called the Worker-Peasant Union was organized in Wolpa-dong, Mipo Sub-county, Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province, for Korea's independence and her communization. (This union was renamed the Peasants' Mutual-Aid Association on August 3, 1933.) Its members kept contacts with the delegates of the KPRA. They received red appeals made by the KPRA and distributed them. They also made more than ten red silk flags in which a hammer and a sickle were embroidered from December the same year (1934—*Quoter*) to late February 1935 and presented them to the People's Revolutionary Army on March 2 to maintain a closer contact with it. (*Thought Bulletin*, No. 6, Thought Department, Public Procurator's Office, High Court of Justice, March 1936, pp. 18-19.)

The popular masses also directly assisted the military activities of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army. Such assistance took diverse forms such as mass enlistment in the guerrilla army, offering informations, showing the way and ensuring secure conditions for billeting.

As a result of the expansion and growth of the revolutionary influence of the armed struggle and the vigorous politico-ideological work of the underground revolutionary organizations in various areas, a large number of youth in all parts of the country including northern part of Korea came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to join the guerrilla army.*

* Even a Japanese paper informed:
"The Jiandao Red Army (the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army—*Quoter*) has been further reinforced by the mass enlistment of workers and peasants. It has repeatedly foiled the attacks of the Japanese army." (*Akahata*, organ of the Japan Communist Party, March 5, 1933.)

Under the guidance of the revolutionary organizations, the patriotic people offered the detailed informations on the enemy at all times, and this constituted one of the major conditions for ensuring the success of the combat activities of the guerrilla army. In particular, the advance of the guerrilla units into the homeland was conducted always on the basis of the precise informations offered by the people.

When the guerrilla units advanced into a strange place, they were always guided by the revolutionary people and provided with the conditions for billeting. In case of emergency the people helped them to take refuge in safe places.

The popular masses also lent ever-increasing material assistance to the guerrilla units and the people in the guerrilla zones.

They provided, through a mass movement, materials for the political and military activities and life of the guerrillas and the people in the guerrilla zones.

The broad people in all strata including even patriotic religionists, tradesmen and industrialists, to say nothing of workers, peasants, youth, students and intellectuals, participated in the aiding work.

The aid materials included explosives, reagents, materials for repairing and manufacturing weapons, provisions, daily necessities, medical apparatus, medicines, printing equipment, school things and various other items.

The material assistance had to be rendered amidst a strict cordon of Japanese imperialism. Therefore, this work could be ensured by the self-sacrificing efforts of the revolutionary organizations and patriotic people. If anyone was detected by the Japanese imperialists in the act of aiding the guerrillas, he was put to severe torture or hanged in the worst case. This, however, could not bring the revolutionary people to their knees.

The active support of the popular masses for the anti-Japanese armed struggle greatly inspired the struggle of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army and the people in the guerrilla zones and strengthened the bonds between the armed struggle and the general anti-Japanese struggle of the popular masses.

Growth of the Mass Struggle of Workers and Peasants

Under the revolutionary impact of the anti-

Japanese armed struggle the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the workers, peasants and other popular masses assumed greater dimensions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Underground revolutionary organizations and political workers must actively organize and wage in towns, farming and fishing villages at home diverse forms of anti-Japanese struggle of the popular masses in coordination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Thus, we will give a decisive blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, expand and strengthen the mass foundation of the revolution and accelerate the destruction of Japanese imperialism." (*Ibid.*, Eng. ed., p. 13.)

The Japanese imperialists intensified their suppression of the Korean people as the days went by. In an attempt to completely check the revolutionary advance of the people, they gave unlimited right to the gendarmes and the police, including "the right to summary punishment". Even the figures released by the Japanese imperialism reveal that the number of the people who were arrested, imprisoned or punished by the "right to summary punishment" amounted to more than 453,800 between 1932 and 1935.

However, no ferocious suppression could check the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people who had been greatly encouraged by the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The struggle of the workers, peasants and other popular masses became more active and militant.

Even according to the doctored figure of Japanese imperialism, from 1931 to 1935 over 900 strikes were staged involving over 70,000 workers. The numbers of the strikes and the participants were far greater than the total of the past 10 years.

What was conspicuous in the workers' struggle in those days was that the struggle of the workers employed in the large factories and enterprises run by the Japanese imperialists, especially in the branches of heavy industry, gradually assumed high proportions.

Beginning from 1934, the miners went out on strike in succession in various places and the workers of the major metalworking factories took an active part in the strike struggle. In October 1934, over 600 workers of the Hungnam Smeltery staged a general strike. In March 1935, 1,700 workers of the Kyomipo Iron Works (now Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex) laid down their tools in demand of better treatment and higher wages. In July 1,200 workers of the Nampo Smeltery called on a strike under the active support of the workers of the other factories in Nampo and the peasants for a 50 percent wage rise, better treatment, an 8-hour working day, collective bargaining, the abolition of national discrimination, and so on. All these struggles, far going beyond the bound of economic struggle, assumed the nature of political struggle, and the main spearhead was eventually directed to the colonial domination of Japanese imperialism.

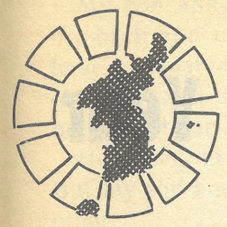
The peasants' struggle, too, grew intenser rapidly. According to the minimized figures issued by the Japanese imperialists, between 1931 and 1935 there were over 350 mass tenancy disputes involving about 18,000 peasants. This well testifies to the leaping progress of the peasants' struggle.

The peasants' struggle in those days was marked by successive mass tenancy disputes in the farms run by the Japanese organs and Japanese in various parts of the country including Hwanghae, South Pyongan, North and South Cholla, and North and South Kyongsang provinces. Their violent struggle went on without letup. They collectively meted out punishment to the malicious landlords while struggling to take back the comrades who had been arrested by the police and falling on the ruling machine and predatory organs of Japanese imperialism.

In those days the Korean people also waged a vigorous struggle against the new war preparations of the Japanese imperialists. Since 1933-1934 the Japanese imperialists forced the Korean people to make contributions to funds for airplanes and store up provisions for the army. However, the patriotic people of Korea resolutely opposed it. Written appeals were distributed revealing the vicious scheme of the Japanese imperialists and calling on the people to oppose it. (*Protocol of Preliminary Examination*, South Hamgyong Provincial Police, March 1934, pp. 110-11.)

The incidents of anti-Japanese school strikes, the reading circles and of anti-Japanese and anti-war leaflets occurred in succession among the student youth.

As can be seen, after the start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the general anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean people made a rapid progress.



Independence–Cornerstone of Confederal State's Internal and External Policies

Enunciating the ten-point policy of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader President Kim Il Sung stressed that the unified state should hold fast to independence.

He said:

"...the DCRK should adhere to independence in all state activities and follow an independent policy."

This policy is a just one corresponding with the principle of independence, one of the three principles of national reunification, and it fully agrees with the interests of the entire Korean people who love the country and the nation and desire national reunification.

Independence is the life and soul of a country and nation and a basic emblem of an independent sovereign state. Our national reunification is aimed, after all, at uniting the whole nation to build an independent sovereign state, rich, strong and prosperous, on this land of 3,000 *ri*.

Independence is the right of each nation. No nation allows others to subjugate it or impair its dignity. Only with the spirit of independence a nation can enjoy happiness and honour and attain genuine independence and prosperity.

This is why the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to be established in the land of 3,000 *ri* should adhere to independence in all its state activities and follow an independent policy.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said that the DCRK should be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any foreign forces.

If it depends on any foreign forces and becomes a satellite of any other country or joins any bloc, the DCRK will suffer foreign interference and, in the end, fail to uphold national dignity, honour and interests and lose its nationhood.

This is fully proved by our history of national suffering under Japanese imperialist colonial rule and by the reality of south Korea today under the colonial rule of US imperialism.

For the 36 years our resourceful people with a long history of 5,000 years lived a disgraceful life as colonial slaves of Japanese imperialism on account of the flunkeyist feudal rulers and the five quislings of 1905.

And now the military blackguards of south Korea, dependent on the foreign forces, have turned south Korea into a living hell the worst in the late 20th century, dashing headlong along the road of fascism, war and national division.

We can never tolerate such an abnormal state any more nor can repeat such a disgraceful past.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said that the DCRK should oppose all forms of foreign interference and dependence on foreign forces, exercise full sovereignty in its internal and external activities and solve all questions arising in state politics independently to suit the fundamental interests of the Korean nation and the actual conditions of our country.

(Essay)

On the First Morning of New Year

The New Year 1981 has dawned, a year of victory and hope.

Sunny windows are bright with smiling faces and happiness is felt everywhere this morning

Already the streets are flowed with people going to Mansu-dae Hill. They are in their best and fragrant flowers are in their hands.

I adjust myself and go to the hill with the flowers raised by all my family with their whole heart to say New Year greetings to the fatherly leader who provided our people with today's happiness before his statue.

"Hurry up, grandma!" urges my grandson. I don't remember how many times he had said this already. My mind is with my eldest son in south Korea. How happy I shall be if he is with us this morning!

The happier they are, the more people think of their own flesh and blood in misery.

When separated from me, he was a little boy. But he is near 40 now in south Korea under the brutal fascist rule. At his thought this old mother's heart bleeds.

My son and daughter, whom I carried on my back and in my arms to the Republic, have graduated from college and are now an engineer and a college teacher. But they do not know their elder brother.

He is within half a day's train journey. But my son and I cannot visit and meet each other.

This is a sad misery indeed.

Eighty-year-old Pak Tae Hun has her son across the Rimjin River and Kim Sun Nyo was torn apart from her husband, who was taken to the south by the enemy at the point of the bayonet. They have heard nothing of their dear ones since their separation....

Who are to blame for this tragedy?

With these heart-rending thoughts, I burn with wrath against the US imperialists, the sworn enemy, and their lackeys in south Korea who have divided our land and people.

A persimmon tree in the courtyard of my old home would bear red fruit in autumn; my mother-in-law whose hair must have been all white if still alive; the village elder Tok Pae respected by all; poor yet kind neighbours who would share with each other young vegetables if they got any....

Their faces float vividly before my eyes and I am dying to see them. I feel an irresistible impulse to rush to them at once to see them. But I wonder if they are alive in south Korea, the land of death under the fascist terror rule.

The military fascists in south Korea are brutally killing patriots and students fighting for the right to live and democracy.

They are desperately seeking the permanent division of the country against national reunification.

But this is a fantastic daydream. No force on earth can kill our 50 million people's desire to reunify the country under the brilliant guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and live happily together.

They are now fighting to realize the new reunification programme set out by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Party Congress.

The day will surely come when the moves of the separatists at home and abroad are frustrated and the country is reunified.

The history of national division will come to an end and the day of reunification will dawn without fail.

Then I will see my dear son and kith and kin and people in the south, with tears of joy in my eyes.

Thinking of the day when the south Korean people will lead a happy life together with us under the tender care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, I ascend the steps on Mansu-dae Hill.

Chon Sun Nyo

We must become the master of our own destiny, think with our own brains and solve all problems by ourselves.

A nation can prosper eternally only when it solves all problems independently in conformity with its specific conditions and its people's interests, mobilizing their strength.

It is eloquently testified by our proud history of struggle fought for half a century under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Tested truth and stark facts teach us that our unified state can uphold national honour and bring about eternal national prosperity only when it rejects all forms of foreign interference and flunkeyism and submission to big powers and solves independently all problems arising from its internal and external activities in line with the fundamental interests of the Korean nation and the reality of our country.

The policy of independence for the DCRK formulated by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a bright beacon illumining the way ahead of unified Korea and a milestone for national prosperity and development.

The south Korean people, greatly encouraged by the new reunification programme set out by the great leader, are waging a sacred struggle to force out the US imperialists and reunify the divided country.

The world people who love independence and progress fully support the new reunification programme and strongly flay the treacherous acts of the south Korean military fascist junta and the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists.

Of course, arduous is our struggle for national reunification. But, our just cause is sure to win.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, our people will fight more vigorously for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and, with the active support of the revolutionary people of the world, reunify their country into an independent and peace-loving Korea by themselves.

SEARCHLIGHT (in South Korea)

DENOUNCE CHON DU HWAN CLIQUE FOR SUPPRESSION OF PEOPLE

International Conference of Lawyers against Suppression and for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea Held

Early last October an international conference of lawyers against suppression and for democracy and human rights in south Korea was held in Paris, France.

The conference was attended by law professors and lawyers from different countries.

At the conference Robert Charvin, Dean of the Law Faculty of the Nice University in France and Secretary of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, made a report entitled "Suppression in South Korea" (October 1979-October 1980).

In his report he, analyzing the suppression and violation of human rights in south Korea, said that the repressive law system of dictator Pak Jung Hi has been further expanded by the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique.

He stressed that repression and the violation of human rights in south Korea are closely associated with the presence of the foreign forces including the United States which is playing a decisive role in that part.

The report was followed by speeches.

The reporter and speakers stated that the Chon Du Hwan military fascist "regime" is a product of the US ruling circles' plot to continue their colonial rule over south Korea, condemned the atrocious suppression of people by the Chon Du Hwan clique and evinced their determination to make every effort for the democratization of south Korean society.

The conference adopted an appeal to the lawyers and humanitarian organizations of the world, a final resolution and a letter of protest to the south Korean authorities.

Appeal to World Lawyers and Humanitarian Organizations

On October 4 and 5, 1980, we, law professors and lawyers in active service from various countries, held an international conference against suppression and for democracy and human rights in south Korea in Paris, France.

Having made a legal examination of the developments in south Korea after the elimination of Pak Jung Hi in October 1979, we confirmed the fact that the systematic suppression and violation of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" have not been ceased but further intensified over the last one year under the Chon Du Hwan "regime". This is proved particularly by the atrocious massacre in Kwangju, intensified arrest and imprisonment and the trial and death sentence of Kim Dae Jung.

In defiance of the abrogation of a number of "laws" such as "Emergency Decree No. 9", the suppressive system of the past has been maintained as a whole and reinforced with new "laws," particularly new "laws" restricting social liberties.

In particular, "Emergency Martial Law" ensures the maintenance of military dictatorship.

This military dictatorship prohibits all elementary liberties and freedom of activities of the "National Assembly" and political parties.

The south Korean authorities headed by Chon Du Hwan set up a fascist "regime" similar to that in Europe in the 1930s and 1940s.

Hostility to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and "communist threat from the north" are used as a pretext to restrict all liberties and violate human rights.

The Kwangju uprising, the massive struggle of students, and the development of the labour movement prove how ardently the south Korean people desire freedom and aspire after democratic society and national reunification.

The international conference held in Paris expresses solidarity with the struggle of students and workers for a just and free south Korea. We, lawyers with different ideas, call upon national lawyers' organizations and international lawyers' organizations to pay attention to the Korean question and help the south Korean people to enjoy their fundamental rights and freedom.

The democratization of south Korean society asks for arousing world public opinion through diverse and many activities.

Lawyers should make their governments put pressure on the Chon Du Hwan "regime", refraining from conspiring with the Seoul military dictatorship, even if they have some commercial transactions with it.

They should make the Seoul authorities abolish the "National Security Law," "Social Security Law" and "Anti-Communist Law" and other repressive "laws" and lift "Martial Law." The fascist suppression of students and people should be stopped immediately.

Fundamental liberties should be recognized according to the International Declaration of Human Rights and the treaty on political and social rights mapped out by the UN.

The conference confirmed that the United States is actually supporting the south Korean military dictatorship in spite of the "human right diplomacy" declared by President Carter and in violation of its law on the suspension of aid to the governments infringing on the human rights.

As it is giving aid to the south Korean "regime" whose prestige has fallen, the United States cannot escape the denunciation and rejection of the Korean people and world public opinion as an accomplice in murder, torture and violence prevalent in south Korea.

Accordingly, we call upon the lawyers, the US lawyers in particular, to do their utmost for democracy in south Korea.

We appeal to the organizations for defence of human rights, religious institutions, political parties and trade unions to dispatch investigation groups to south Korea and fully inform the world public of the violation of human rights there.

We call for conducting various activities to save death-sentenced Kim Dae Jung and others and have them and all political prisoners released.

International Conference of Lawyers aganist Suppression and for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea

Paris
October 5, 1980

Final Resolution

The International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea held an international conference against suppression and for democracy and human rights in south Korea in Paris, France, on October 4 and 5, 1980.

The attendants of the conference confirmed that even after the elimination of Pak Jung Hi in October 1979 and the end of the most brutal dictatorship of 18 years the present authorities of south Korea continue to follow the policy of barbarous suppression as ever under "emergency martial law."

1) ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

The Chon Du Hwan "regime" is an overt military dictatorial one which, in fact, totally took over the preceding Pak Jung Hi "regime," that is, what they call "Yusin system of 1972".

Hundreds of most repressive "laws" enforced under the former system are left intact.

These "laws" allow all kinds of arbitrariness and violation of human rights. They prohibit all elementary freedoms. Moreover, military administration is in force, arresting and imprisoning people without any guarantee of the rights of individuals, under "emergency martial law."

The new "regime" is, in reality, nothing but a continuation of the former Pak Jung Hi dictatorship.

The people's desire expressed for democratization during a short transitional period was ruthlessly trampled down again.

The new dictator Chon Du Hwan is a well-thumbed stooge of Pak Jung Hi.

All opponents were removed from the military and the administration.

It is just Chon Du Hwan who commanded the atrocious massacre in Kwangju in which over 2,000 people were killed and many others wounded according to the most reliable sources. At the dictation of Chon Du Hwan, Kim Dae Jung was sentenced to death and many politicians and religious believers were imprisoned.

The methods of the new dictator are the same as those of Pak Jung Hi in every aspect.

The new dictator is the same as the former dictator in the ways of "military coup," brutal suppression and murder. His political slogan is also the same.

His slogan is the "preservation of security from the danger of the north and the maintenance of order" and so forth.

They are spreading an idea of hypocritic "government for the people" whose keynote is the denunciation of the corruption of the administration and a holy alliance of the rich and the poor.

In fact, except for a few designed to create an illusion about them, the Seoul authorities' words and deeds are all to hide the continued repression of their opponents, the democratic forces.

There is nothing new in south Korea.

2) SYSTEMATIC HARSH REPRESSION

Like the preceding "regime", the Chon Du Hwan dictatorship follows a repressive "policy" characterized by inhumane brutality and victimization of various strata (students, workers, liberal democrats, communists, Catholics, Protestants, Buddhists, etc.)

The repressive forces of the preceding "regime" remain intact.

There remain such massive political suppressive forces as the army 700,000 strong and the "Central Intelligence Agency" staffed with 400,000 men.

The repressive "law system" is not only maintained but also intensified.

The massacre in Kwangju (proved by films and various witnesses) to go down in history as one of the most horrible bloodsheds in recent years is a clear testimony to the establishment of a "regime" of open violence as a ruling system in south Korea.

The trial and the death sentence of Kim Dae Jung and the imprisonment of many students, religious believers and journalists reveal the intrigue to get rid of all those who refuse to meekly submit to the military dictatorship.

Freedom of speech, the press and organization is suppressed. Publications are suspended and journalists dismissed. Universities and colleges are closed down. The crisis of the totally dependent economy (inflation, unemployment and bankruptcy of small and medium enterprises) subjects the south Korean workers to the harshest exploitation.

Their living cost is one-tenth of that of American workers and one-seventh of the Japanese workers'.

In order to continue such exploitation, they do not give the south Korean workers the rights of trade union and strike, the most elementary social rights.

The corruption in all areas of south Korean society (from the depravity of the "Administration" to "prostitution tourism" and sale of children) makes the people including intellectuals fight for the development of real Korean culture.

As some Western press say frequently, democracy is not restored but dictatorship is intensified today in south Korea.

3) INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The violation of human rights in a country is that of international law in general.

Politicians and economic groups who assist nations violating human rights flagrantly and systematically as south Korea does are accomplices in the violation of human rights.

Despite its law banning aid to the countries violating human rights and President Carter's "human right diplomacy" the United States continues to support the south Korean "regime" in all fields (including suppressive operation as shown in the Kwangju incident).

In view of all these facts it is quite contradictory to the reality to try to convince the world public of "democratic changes" in south Korea.

Besides, there are, for example, some countries keeping silence over the Chon Du Hwan "regime's" violation of human rights for such a commercial reason as the sale of nuclear power stations. Like the United States, such countries are losing the confidence of the public in south Korea and the world. It is because they show "seriousness" over the trial aimed at sentencing Kim Dae Jung to death and getting rid of the leading political opponents of the military dictatorship.

The International Conference of Lawyers against Suppression and for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea held in Paris denounces the continued intensification of suppression by the Chon Du Hwan "regime" in south Korea as an open violation of the International Declaration of Human Rights and the international treaty of human rights.

Expressing indignation with this military dictatorship, the conference calls upon all the lawyers to demand:

1. Discontinuation of suppression.
2. Repeal of "emergency martial law."
3. Rescue of Kim Dae Jung and release of him and all other political prisoners.
4. Establishment of fundamental liberties and social rights.

Only the democratization of south Korean society will bring about a resumption of dialogue between the two parts of Korea, hasten reunification desired by the entire Korean people and remove the real danger of a new international conflict.

International Conference of Lawyers against Suppression and for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea

Paris, October 5, 1980

Main Features of South Korea's Economic Crisis

Today the south Korean economy faces a ruinous crisis as a result of the second world oil upheaval and the "high growth policy" of the puppet clique.

The main feature of the current economic crisis is that it is more serious than ever before.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Under the influence of the economic crisis in the capitalist countries the south Korean economy is today going deeper into bankruptcy."

Since the south Korean economy is dependent on foreign monopoly capital its crisis is more acute than that of any other capitalist countries.

South Korea's business barometer dropped from 1.9 in December 1978 to 0.7 at the end of 1979 and to 0.6 in April 1980.

The business indicator of below 1.0 is generally considered as a crisis in the capitalist countries. From this it is clear that the south Korean economy now faces a serious crisis.

In 1974-1975 when the south Korean economy suffered a most serious crisis since 1960, its minimum business barometer was 1.0. This is clear proof of the seriousness of the current south Korean economic crisis.

It is not without reason that the south Korean authorities which had said much about "high growth" cried for "stabilization without growth" last year.

Another main feature of the present south Korean economic crisis is that it has gripped all areas of economic life—production, investment, foreign trade, price and working people's life.

Industrial production indices fall and production steadily reduces. In 1979 the industrial production indices dropped by over 12 per cent and showed no sign of rise last year.

The equipment operation rate of machine, woodworking, footwear and textile industries fell to 30-50 per cent.

This is mainly due to the decline of production and export and the reduction of investment and working people's purchasing power.

Prices rise madly while production declines.

According to doctored figures announced by the south Korean puppet authorities, in spite of their desperate efforts, in 1979 the wholesale prices rose by 23.8 per cent and the retail prices by 21.2 per cent.

"Wall Street Journal" reported that the wholesale and retail prices jumped up by another 25-30 per cent in the first quarter of last year. The sharp raise of exchange rate and bank rate and over 50-per cent hike of the petroleum price caused the prices to skyrocket and greatly confused the price system.

The sharp rise of prices and confusion of the price system as a whole destroyed the purchasing power of the population and capital circulation and paralyzed the ties between enterprises and between economic branches and extremely worsened the conditions of regular circulation at all links of reproduction such as production and consumption, distribution and exchange.

As a result, middle and small enterprises and large enterprises of comprador capitalists including the "Ryulsan Group," "Wonjin Group" and "Hyondae Yanghaeng" went bankrupt in large numbers, increasing the number of unemployed and semi-employed rapidly, and the working people's conditions got worse.

Particularly the decline of export and the worst red trade balance prove a telling blow to the economy of south Korea pursuing the "export-first policy."

As compared with 1978, in 1979 south Korean export fell by 2.8 per cent in the first quarter, by 3.8 per cent in the second quarter and by 5 per cent in the third quarter.

The south Korean puppets said that their trade deficit would increase to 5,500 million dollars last year from 4,300 million dollars in 1979.

But observers said that it would reach 6,000-7,000 million dollars.

The increase in trade deficit extremely aggravates the economic situation of the south Korean puppets who have already a debt of 20,000 million dollars to pay to foreign countries.

Still another main feature of south Korean economic crisis is that it is durable.

The current south Korean economic crisis continues much longer than previous ones.

Each of previous four economic crises continued for 10 to 15 months. But the present one started in January 1979 and continues still now and it will last long.

It is not fortuitous that even the south Korean authorities deplore that the economic crisis will continue this year too.

The daily-deepening economic crisis in south Korea is an inevitable outcome of the US imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and the south Korean puppets' economic policy of depending on foreign forces, and it is an omen of their total bankruptcy.

The south Korean puppets, clamouring about "export country" and "high growth," have pursued the "export-first policy" with the main stress on production of export goods with foreign capital, technique and raw materials and for foreign markets.

The south Korean economy today is a completely dependent economy producing goods for foreigners with foreign capital, equipment, technique, fuel, raw and other materials.

That is why it is fully affected by the economic crisis in the capitalist countries.

This is the very cause of the serious, all-embracing and durable economic crisis in south Korea. The serious economic crisis was one of the socio-economic factors in the revolt of the people in Pusan and Masan in October 1979 and the strong anti-fascist, democratization struggle of the people of all segments including students, workers and peasants and the popular uprising in Kwangju, last year.

The south Korean puppets tried to tide over their economic crisis raising exchange rate, bank rate and prices and "regulating their economic operation plan," but in vain.

Li Pyong San

Card-Cloth After-Treatment Automatic Line Formed

Recently the workers and technicians of the Sariwon Textile Machine Factory manufactured the card-cloth after-treatment automatic line.

This automatic line consists of 7 production processes. Its formation marks a new turn in the production of card cloth.

It enabled us to settle all difficult and complex scientific and technical problems arising in the production of card cloth and radically improve its quality.

Large Waggons Produced

The Tokhyon Mine produced new, large and highly efficient waggons.

They can carry 10 times more ores than the existing ones and unload them automatically.

They play a big role in carrying ores in pits.

Our Party's Independent Foreign Policy

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has invariably followed the independent and principled foreign policy advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung to strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution and actively contribute to the cause of the world people for independence.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Under the banner of the Juche idea the Workers' Party of Korea will pursue an independent foreign policy." ("Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee", Eng. ed., p. 92.)

The Juche idea teaches us that the masses of the people are masters of the revolution and construction and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

Proceeding from the fundamental principle of the Juche idea calling for liberating the masses of the people from all fetters of nature and society and enabling them to enjoy an independent and creative life, our Republic firmly maintains independence in formulating its foreign policy and implementing it. This is required to defend national dignity and rights.

All nations are equal and have the sacred right to decide their destiny by themselves.

The Government of our Republic settles all problems arising from the foreign relations on its own judgment and conviction. We never dance to the tune of others nor allow outsiders to meddle in the internal affairs of our country. At the same time, we do not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and never infringe upon their interests.

It strictly observes the revolutionary principle in formulating its foreign policy and carrying it out.

Our country fights uncompromisingly against the aggressive forces of US-led imperialism and colonialism and opposes the tendencies of evading or weakening struggle against them. We firmly unite with the peoples fighting for national liberation and independence against aggression and subordination and support and cooperate with them.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the invariable principle of our Party's foreign policy to strengthen and develop unity and cooperation with the peoples of the world who advocate independence." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 229.)

A people's revolutionary struggle is national and international and develops in close connection with other peoples'.

The close unity between the revolutionary forces greatly strengthens the international revolutionary forces and accelerates the victory in the revolution. As the imperialists are allied to strangle the revolutionary struggle, peoples must unite to repulse imperialist aggression and defend independence.

Unity with the peoples of the world advocating independence greatly strengthens the international solidarity with our revolution, creates a favourable international climate for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and hastens the victory of the world revolution.

According to such principles based on the Juche idea the Government of our Republic defined it as the main contents of its foreign policy to strengthen the friendship and unity with the socialist countries, develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the non-aligned countries, the new-emerging countries, and all other countries which are friendly towards our country, support and encourage the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and the revolutionary movement of all peoples of the world for independence and fight for world peace and human progress against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, and it has striven for their implementation. Independence, friendship and peace are the underlying idea of our Party's foreign policy.

For this just foreign policy the Government of our Republic, even in the very complex world situation and international relations, could solve various problems arising from the international political life in conformity with the interests of our people and the world revolutionary peoples always from the principled position and strengthen the militant unity with the world revolutionary forces against the aggressive moves of the forces of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism.

The enhancement of the role of the socialist countries is one of the most important problems in settling differences of opinions between them and strengthening their unity and solidarity and in the struggle of the world people for progress.

The Government of our Republic unites and jointly fights with the socialist countries on the principles of opposing imperialism, supporting the national-liberation movement in colonies and the international working-class movement and going on towards socialism and communism and abiding by the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits. And we resolutely fight against all acts harmful to the unity of the socialist countries and causing their split.

The non-alignment movement is a powerful movement against the aggression and plunder of imperialism and colonialism, and the non-aligned countries, the new-emerging countries, are a strong revolutionary force against the reactionary forces of imperialism.

Our Government makes unremitting efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the new-emerging countries and energetically works to expand and develop the non-aligned movement.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"The new-emerging countries should counter the dominationists' manoeuvres for division, alienation and scramble with the strategy of unity. Non-aligned countries, third world countries, should form a broad united front and smash by concerted action the divisive, alienating and scrambling moves of all dominationists."** ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 36-37.)

To fight against the common enemy, the non-aligned countries must attach primary importance to unity and subordinate everything to it. As all these countries desire an independent new life against domination and subordination, they can unite, transcending the difference in social system, political view and religious belief.

Differences and disputes between individual countries should be settled on the principle of unity without any outside interference through negotiations and in a peaceful way in keeping with their national interests and the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

According to the most realistic and reasonable policy set forth by the great leader, the Government of our Republic is making every effort to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement.

We strive to establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations, on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, with those capitalist countries which want to have good relations with our country and are not aggressive but equally friendly towards the north and the south of Korea.

It is the internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the requirement of the lofty aim of the non-aligned movement to support the oppressed people's anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and all peoples' revolutionary struggle for independence against all kinds of domination and

subordination.

The Government of our Republic gives active support, material and moral, to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle for national liberation and independence and the building of a new life.

Our invariable policy in supporting the tri-continental peoples' struggle is to sincerely help them so that they can take the road of sovereignty, independence, social progress and national prosperity without being caught in a noose of neo-colonialism again by the imperialists. The Government of our Republic also gives active support and encouragement to the working classes and peoples of the capitalist countries and the peoples of all countries in their struggle against exploitation and oppression by capital, all forms of domination and subordination and inequality and for independent life.

It is the most pressing task confronting the peoples of the world to safeguard world peace and security against the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

In order to defend world peace and security it is necessary to intensify the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, dissolve all military blocs, abolish the aggressive military bases in other countries and withdraw the foreign troops, and create nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them steadily.

Our Government follows the strategic policy of fighting resolutely against imperialism, US imperialism in particular, and putting collective pressure upon it and striking collective blows at it in all countries and places where it stretches out its tentacles of aggression. Our people are making vigorous efforts to build an independent Asia free from all kinds of imperialist aggression and outside interference, in firm unity with the world progressives, especially the Asian people. The Government of our Republic fights against US imperialism and at the same time, struggles against Japanese militarism revived with its backing and holds that the peoples of the world, the Asian people in particular, should resolutely check and frustrate the reaggression of the Japanese militarists who brought untold calamities and sufferings on them in the past.

Our independent and principled foreign policy and external activities are displaying great vitality.

Our country has established diplomatic relations with almost all countries of the world including the socialist countries, the non-aligned states, the new-emerging countries, and is developing political, economic and cultural relations with them.

As our country's international position rises an increasing number of countries sever or disregard the relations with the south Korean puppets and are developing their relations only with our Republic and even some capitalist countries which were hostile to us are gradually developing their relations with our country.

Our Republic which has entered the world arena as a full-fledged independent sovereign state plays a big role in carrying out the sacred cause for building an independent, equal new world against imperialist aggression and plunder, domination and subordination.

Today the world people are deeply interested in our country and the international solidarity with our revolutionary cause is stronger than ever before.

The world people are strongly demanding: "US imperialists, take hands off south Korea!" and "Korea must be reunified by the Korean people themselves."

It is a powerful international movement and an irresistible demand of the times to support and encourage our people's national reunification. This creates a favourable international climate for our people's struggle for the country's reunification.

Our Republic's international prestige and dignity are rising daily and its influence on the international situation as a whole is increasing.

As in the past, so in the future too, the Government of our Republic will steadfastly follow the independent and principled foreign policy and thus accelerate the victory in our revolution and the revolutionary cause of the world people for independence.

Li Jip

No Force Can Check Trend of Times

A great change has taken place on the political map of the world.

Almost all big and small countries of the once colonial continents and even small island countries far apart from the continents have won national independence.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The days are gone for ever when the imperialists dominated the world and decided the fate of the oppressed people. Today the oppressed people, who were once deprived of their national independence and sovereignty, and were left outside history, have emerged as masters of the world."

Ours is a new historical era when hundreds of millions of people, who were oppressed and humiliated under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism, have appeared as masters of the world.

Asia, Africa and Latin America, once colonial continents, have now become the continents of light.

The Zimbabwean people who had groaned under the rule of imperialism and racism for centuries have won independence.

The racists, who lorded it over this country until recently, suppressed the liberation struggle of its people, prattling that an African government would not be set up in this land within a thousand years.

The Zimbabwean people waged a valiant armed struggle against imperialism and racism and achieved freedom and liberation.

The Iranian people overthrew, through an all-people resistance, the dictatorial regime which had faithfully carried cut the imperialists' policy of aggression and intervention and established a new government, and are now striving to build a new society.

Through a heroic armed struggle, the Nicaraguan people ended the reactionary rule of the pro-US dictator who acted as a stooge of imperialism for nearly half a century.

The people of Grenada, a small island country, toppled the pro-US dictatorial regime which had oppressed them in place of the imperialists after independence and set up a new revolutionary government, and are now advancing along the road of independence.

In recent years alone Bahama Islands, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands, Tubuai, Kiribati and many other countries have won independence one after another.

This shows that any people or country does not allow the domination and subjugation of imperialism and colonialism in our times.

It was only scores of years ago that the world remained divided by the imperialist-colonialist powers. In the early 1920s over two-thirds of the land area and the population of the world were under the control of the imperialists and colonialists.

Boasting of their "might," they could force an unequal treaty upon small and weak nations with only a few warships armed with several guns and declare as their "lakes" oceans thousands of miles away from their lands.

At international organizations and meetings only the will of imperialist powers worked and they served as their tools in establishing international orders at will.

At that time delegates of many countries

could not say what they wanted to and everything was decided by the imperialists.

But the world has changed today.

History is made by the peoples conscious of their strength through their sacred struggle.

Today the once oppressed and humiliated peoples have the say on the international arena.

The imperialists cannot carry out aggressions and interventions at will any more nor can their "policy of strength" used in oppressing and forcing small and weak nations to their knees frighten the peoples any longer.

People are well aware that the imperialist "policy of strength" is anachronistic and that no force on earth can arrest the vigorous march of the peoples of the new-emerging countries struggling for national dignity and independence.

Such changes in our times are the outcome of the energetic struggle of the masses who have realized the truth that only when they hew out their destiny by themselves under the banner of independence can they regain genuine freedom and happiness, national dignity and sovereignty. Invincible is the strength of the masses of the people who are conscious of the revolutionary truth.

Hundreds of millions of tri-continental peoples are vigorously advancing along the road of independence and self-support to consolidate and develop already-won national independence and revolutionary gains, holding their destiny in their hands.

They are striving to eliminate the aftermath of heinous imperialist colonial rule, create national industry with their own efforts and wisdom and domestic resources, develop agriculture and build a new national culture.

For their common goal and interests, they are also struggling on the international arena to destroy the old international economic order, a lever of domination and control, exploitation and plunder by the imperialists, and establish a new one.

The appearance of the non-alignment movement, a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force, and of the new-emerging countries is an important event characterizing great changes in our times.

The daily strengthening non-alignment movement and the freedom of the three continents with the overwhelming majority of the world population, vast territories and inexhaustible natural resources from the imperialist colonial ruling system are an important factor which radically changed the balance of forces on the international political scene.

The system of imperialist colonial rule is crumbling beyond retrieve and the life line of imperialism cut off by the peoples of the non-aligned countries and new-emerging countries through their struggle.

Today the imperialists are suffering unprecedentedly serious political and economic crisis, and their contradictions growing acuter. They are hit within and without and are sinking deeper into the abyss of ruin.

The US magazine "*Foreign Affairs*" wrote that the United States has now ceased to be young and begun to grow old and that no force can check its decline. A former US high-ranking official lamented that the US would greet a "nightmarish age" in the 1980s.

The imperialists are further intensifying aggression and intervention, exploitation and plunder in the tri-continental countries to get out of crisis. They mobilize huge aggressive armed forces to threaten the countries advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence, and are trying in vain to hamper the new-emerging countries from uniting and regain their old position as colonial rulers by appeasement and deception, divisive and alienating moves. They can never turn back the wheel of history.

Today the Asian, African and Latin-American countries do not tolerate imperialist aggression and intervention, exploitation and plunder.

No force on earth can check the strong trend of our times when hundreds of millions of people hew out their destiny independently.

Ryu Yong Hyop

Sudan Celebrates Its 25th Independence Anniversary

January 1 this year is the 25th anniversary of national independence of the Sudanese people.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Sudanese people.

National independence was a historic event which opened up a new road for the Sudanese people to build a new society.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"After the independence of the country, especially after the victory of the May 1969 Revolution, many changes took place in the life of the Sudanese people."

After independence the Sudanese government and people under the leadership of President Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri gained great successes in their efforts to eliminate the aftereffects of colonial rule and build the national economy and culture.

Overcoming the deformity of agriculture which laid the stress only on the cultivation of economic crops, they are taking active measures to diversify agriculture.

Great efforts are directed also to stock-breeding to turn out more meat and other animal products.

Factories, enterprises and financial and banking organs are nationalized and national industry fed with domestic raw materials is built.

This country rich in underground resources pays deep attention to the mining industry to open new mines and increase mineral production.

It is developing the textile industry with its own rich cotton.

Education, culture, public health service have also developed to contribute to the building of a new life.

Externally the Sudanese government and people follow the non-alignment policy and struggle against colonialism and Zionism.

For the community of their past lots and the aim of their present struggle against imperialism and for independence our two peoples established friendly relations and have supported and closely cooperated with each other. In particular, the visit to our country by President Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri in August 1970 marked a milestone in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

The Sudanese government and people supported and support our policy of the country's independent and peaceful reunification at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly and other international conferences.

Our people firmly believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples will further develop in line with the lofty ideal of the non-alignment movement and in the common struggle for independent national development.

The Korean people wish the Sudanese people greater success in their future struggle for the country's independent development and for building a new society according to the ideal of the May Revolution.

Economic and Technical Cooperation Among African Countries

Today the politically independent African countries are strengthening technical and economic cooperation among themselves for national prosperity and development.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"If the third world countries increase economic and technical cooperation, teaching and aiding each other, they will achieve prosperity without having to rely upon the big powers."

It is important in developing the national economy more rapidly for the new-emerging countries to strengthen economic and technical cooperation while striving for political unity.

Close economic and technical cooperation conducted on the principle of filling each other's needs enables them to rapidly develop the national economy meeting each other's demand for what they have not or lack and attain their prosperity without relying on great powers and speedily build an independent and sovereign state.

As their past lot was the same and they are all striving now to build a new society the African countries are promoting close economic and technical cooperation, exchanging good experience and techniques attained in building a new society and aiding each other on the principle of meeting each other's needs. They are increasing exchange and cooperation especially for agricultural development. Rwanda and Burundi in central Africa set up a joint agricultural research institute for close cooperation and study and spread experience gained in seed improvement, soil analysis and growth of grain production, greatly contributing to the agricultural development of the countries in the region.

Last year the scientists' associations of west African countries held a conference to exchange successes and experience gained in agriculture and solved a lot of scientific and technical problems for agricultural development. Mali, Zambia, Nigeria, Senegal and other countries jointly carry on scientific research and take active measures to increase peanut production.

Guinea, Sierra Leone and other countries discussed the problem of jointly developing and using the Mannu River for irrigation.

The countries along the Kagera and Niger Rivers and around Lake Chad cooperate with each other in using the rivers and lake for agricultural development.

It is very important in increasing agricultural production in the African countries to protect crops from the bad weather caused by the cold front.

Gambia, Mali, Niger, Cape Verde Islands, Upper Volta, Chad and Senegal discussed a number of matters to protect crops from natural calamities including those of preventing the flow of sand from the Sahara Desert and protecting farmlands and took relevant measures for them.

As seen above, close economic and technical cooperation among the African countries offers very favorable conditions for their agricultural development.

The African countries promote economic and technical cooperation in the mining industry.

Burundi, the Congo, Rwanda, Cameroons, Zaire closely cooperate with each other in the mining industry.

Scientists of western African countries hold regularly their conference to study and develop science and technology of mining.

Togo, Upper Volta, Niger and Mali formed a joint mining industry committee for close cooperation.

Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Madagascar and Botswana established a joint mineral-exploiting centre for technical cooperation.

African countries established joint funds to secure money needed for the building of a new society. They also promote cooperation and exchange in animal husbandry, road construction, timber industry, economic management and training of technical personnel.

Increasing economic and technical cooperation and exchange among the African countries reflect the aspiration of the people to do away with backwardness and poverty left by colonial rule as early as possible and free themselves from imperialist economic control and hew out their destiny by themselves as masters of their destiny.

They also enable them to successfully settle complex economic and technical matters arising in building a new life and deal collective blows to the imperialist machinations for economic subjugation.

The African people are striving to live an independent and creative, happy life as masters of their destiny, free from all restraints of nature and society.

Their economic and technical cooperation is just and produces greater result daily.

Chang Bo Ik

SHORT STORY

Be Steady on Your Way (1)

A clear autumn day.

The Taebaek Mountains were tinged with red and yellow as far as the eye could see.

The ruins of the ancient fortified walls winding along the ridges filled me with an irresistible desire to enjoy their beauty strolling with a good friend all day long. But dead tired from a long trip, I lay down in a vacant room of the inn. It was a lonely affair with a hill behind and a stream running in front.

I could hear nothing but the murmuring of the stream, which was mingled occasionally with the voices of two young men who were making some calculations in the adjoining room. Maybe they were engineers fresh from college. For I could hear them mention the width, depth and estimated length of orebody—evidently concerning some deposit of minerals.

Presently, I happened to notice a hunting gun hung on the wall near the kitchen. I picked myself up, round-eyed. The gun looked quite familiar to me.

I reached for it and took it down. There were three characters on the butt, and that was my name! The gun was now worn out and faded from rain and wind but the letters engraved with a large knife were still visible. So there it was that had parted with me over ten years ago!

* * *

The long spell of rain continued.

As soon as I left the hospital I hurried to the front. On my way, though, I was compelled to stay in a remote mountain hamlet. The bridge over the Pukchon River that I had to cross had been swept away.

Anxious to get to the front, I walked nearly 40 km along the river in the hope of finding a wading place, but in vain. The mountain river was turbulent. So I had to wait until the waters abated.

Now I regretted that I had not followed army doctors' advices to stay on in the hospital.

In my solitary inn which stood on the hillside, there was another man who was in the same lot as I. He appeared on the wrong side of fifty, equipped with a hunting gun, a binocular telescope, a picnic cane, etc. A husky man with a large nose, eyes and hands; he looked like a hunter powerful enough to kill a tiger or wild boar with his fist.

He simply introduced himself, however, to be a "wandering" mineral collector. Anyway it did not matter to me. I was just happy to have a companion with whom to share dreary loneliness.

So, in that desolate hamlet which offered nothing to look at but hills and brooks the "wandering" mineral collector and I, infantry lieutenant, began to shelter together until the road opened.

We became idlers. Not a magazine could be got, much less a copy of newspaper. It was so wet that we couldn't go out strolling. The bombing of the enemy planes became less frequent, and there was no way to get wind from our regiment at the front.

All I could do was to polish my revolver several times a day, which I had got back when leaving the hospital. I was tired of it, and, now, forced my attention to the hunter and his paraphernalia.

I bothered him with various questions: How far could his gun carry the bullets? How far could it aim? Wasn't he interested in the war? I said I'd never heard of such job as mineral collector, and also asked him where he was from.

The fellow traveller would grin at my enquiries that seemed to him quite absurd ones made to kill time.

He looked bored as well. He would fill his pipe as big as a baby's fist and puff unceasingly. Sometimes I would take out a package of cigarettes from my knapsack and offer him one but he would never accept it.

Wherever he slept he rested his head on a wooden pillow and snored terribly. As soon as he rose, he washed his face loudly in an earthen basin and wrote or drew something in his memo-book with a pencil. I saw him writing the names of minerals in Latin and drawing accurate topographical maps. It first amazed me and aroused my keen curiosity.

What on earth is he? I wondered. But I did not ask him. I was more interested in how to get a chance to return to my unit.

Being a soldier, I felt like I was dying locked in an inn. I was so restless; and I sauntered along the river to find a suitable spot to wade.

"This is your first rainy season in the mountains, eh?" My companion grinned at me as if mocking my restlessness.

"Why, we're sort of marooned on an island."

"But what could you do? A fix like this is inevitable sometimes, you know."

We travellers would talk this way more than once a day.

Then a glad thing happened.

The old landlady found a chessboard and a purse with chessmen in it in the attic. This put us in an ecstasy of joy. The octagonal pieces and pawns were pretty handy, jolly weighty and shiny from long use. Blue and red colours were not faded. The woman said that her husband had been crazy for chess; and she dusted the board with a small broom and wiped it with a wet rag, remembering the dead man.

"You play chess, young man?"

My fellow traveller was already excited like a boy. He appeared an ardent chess fan. The landlady went down to her room as she said knowingly that her husband used to place the elephants in front of the king.

"How about a round? But once you make a move, you can't cancel it in a game between men," said my companion. He was making little of me even before the match was started.

"You see, once I saw an old white-haired man playing chess with a middle schoolboy, but he was on edge throughout and lost his games to the kid," I retorted, meaning to baffle his hautiness.

The first round was fierce. From the start I made breaches for my chariots on both ends and made a quick attack at the king, throwing the opponent's defence system into confusion.

"Take it easy. You'll regret your roughshod manner. Don't take me to be a fool, like the old white-haired man you've mentioned."

He checked my assaults calmly, which was enough to show he was a good player. But I gave no heed to his advice and made one attack after another.

I had been the best chess player throughout my regiment before, but the mineral collector was no mean player. He soon built up his defences skilfully after coping with the confusion and came out for counterattack. To tell the truth, he was a brilliant master, his attack-and-defence echelons were always flawless.

His elephants and horses were squarely placed to guard the king. His chariots rushed to assault my castle under cover of guns, and the elephants jumped out from nowhere. Then he set loose the horse for final account, shouting "Checkmate! Checkmate!" at the top of his voice. At such moments I peered down into the board for a long while and barely managed to escape from a dilemma.

He was good at letting the adversary down, as well. Sometimes the situation got so critical that one mere blunder might declare me a loser. Then he would grin triumphantly towards me lost in thoughts.

"You need a long time to bridge the gap between our brains. Peer into the board until sunset and work out a bright idea. I'll have a smoke...." He also had this to say, "The pawns have had to pay a high price to break out of encirclements. I know this from the war history of the infantry. You'd better hand over your chariot to me. That is the best way for you to evade total defeat."

In playing chess I had got used to the opponents' jeering, but my companion was uncommonly skilful in making bitter jests. I had never met an adversary who irritated me in such a calm tone—except for an elderly general I had once played with during the

break of a march.

Thrown in pit, I had no alternative but to try a draw and managed it with utmost difficulty.

"That's right. You've got brains. I'm happy that you are no greenhorn."

The second round began, but this time I had to play a sad game. I placed chariots, guns and horses in defence and watched for a chance to make surprise attacks.

"You're on your guard now, while scheming assaults. Wonderful tactics."

He derided my attempt, keeping his layout under full control.

What sort of man is he, declaring himself a mineral collector? I said to myself. At a glance he may look like a stalwart mountain hunter but, there he is agitating me so nicely; he behaves in a refined manner and knows how to crack witty jokes—he is a sphinx to me.

My eyes were riveted on the chessboard but my thoughts strayed in the direction of the person who caused me to make frequent blunders.

Isn't he a scholar? Perhaps he is a professor or an academician. I didn't know clearly why such suspicion came my way.

But he appeared too rough to be a scholar.

Before I joined in the army I had attended lectures given by many scholars at university. They would put difficult questions and took me to task for my poor answers. Scholars are different from each other in their looks, tones, gestures but they give you one common impression.

When you glance at them, you are reminded of their studies full of books, archives, rostrums, lecture rooms, desks under mellow lamplight and soft velvet armchairs. But here is a man across the chessboard, who is intent on his triumph. What a different picture? Iron fists, bulky shoulders, dark, wrinkled brow plus the resonant bass—all this suggested not an iota of scholastic qualities. When I looked at him I was reminded of some desolate wilds or leaf-littered mountain paths or steep cliffs, and a dim lamp and a worn wooden pillow in an inn.

I was reminded of these things, perhaps because I had come across him in a remote mountain in this province and he had declared himself a mineral collector. There was no change in our daily routine. At night we heard nothing but the sound of the water splashing against the base of cliffs and of the wind wafting with rain clouds. In the daytime I would saunter along the river, anxious to return to the unit.

The weather was whimsical. Now the stars twinkled through the rifts of clouds—which seemed the omen of fine day—but soon it got cloudy and stuffy and large drops of rain poured down.

One day we came out of the lodge as the rain came at long intervals. Not far from it there was a secret camp where they said an underground political worker sent in by Commander Kim Il Sung used to carry out his mission during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. There were also some ruins of fortified walls erected to repulse foreign invaders in the period of Koguryo.

We had long been planning to visit the revolutionary battle site and the historic relics. We passed through the hamlet and went into the roadway before we reached the riverside. Unexpectedly we spotted there a mass of ores that would be submerged at any moment. By the mass there lay the rusty upturned carcass of a large truck burnt up by the enemy's air raid. Doubtlessly the ores were from some mine and forsaken there. If the Pukchon River swelled a trifle more the precious ores would be lost for ever.

"What a waste...." My companion stood for a while by the mass of mineral stones, and stooping down he picked a piece of heavy ore and looked into it.

He soon raised his face. It brightened up as if he had found some rare treasure.

"This is copper pyrites." With these words he showed it to me and examined other pieces attentively.

"See, you have galenite and magnetite, too."

I was pretty much impressed by his knowledge about minerals. That day we spent much time in looking around the old sites. Soon after supper we fell asleep from fatigue. The night had advanced pretty far, when I awoke, startled by a terrific clap of thunder. The flashes of lightning zigzagged across the latticed window and the rain clattered in the battered basin beneath the earthen porch. I threw a glance around the room. Through the open door I saw the landlady in the next room, turning her loom under the wall lamp. My companion was not around.

"Where is he gone?" asked I, eager to know what had happened to him.

"My goodness, I've never seen such a queer fish. He's gone with a shoulder rack."

I was quite perplexed.

"With a shoulder rack?"

"He went out to gather minerals on the riverside. What's the point of doing such a thing at this time of war? I dare say nobody is after such odds, which won't bring him a penny," the old woman muttered, but her chiding was mingled with warmth, as if referring to somebody in her own family.

"Really?"

The pile of ores on the riverside floated before my eyes, and I was now awake clean from sleep.

"That sort of man he is!"

But he was enigmatic all the same to me. All I knew was that from his youth he had travelled across the country to collect ore specimens—a man of wide knowledge. His identification card told that his official position was mineral researcher of the Academy of Sciences.

"I've been working 30 years in this line," said he and would not make any further remarks. Frankly speaking, I was disappointed to hear that he had been engaged in research work over 30 years. I had first guessed he might be a great scholar.

Thirty years is a long time. According to human history some kingdoms did not last longer than this period and in this space of time modern towns and industrial edifices were erected on deserts and wilds.

It was quite a rare thing that a man pursues his line tirelessly and devotedly over such a long period with little events.

But he hadn't got a degree yet. I felt a touch of sympathy for him, because I thought he was an energetic man with poor ability. Some of my scholar friends won degrees within 10 years, 15 years at most, but this elderly man was pursuing his line for 30 years, simply wandering about as a researcher with no thesis to his credit.

But I stopped thinking further about him for I felt I had to help him right away. So I went out after a change of clothes, put an outworn wooden vessel on the A-frame carrier and made for the river. As I got there I could spot him on the dark riverside where the rain, wind and waters were howling in chorus.

Splash! Splash! echoed the sound as he made every step. He piled pieces of ore on his shoulder rack up to the nape of his neck and, hugging some more in his arms, made for the hillside which was a safety zone.

I supported the carrier with the pole and put ores on it.

"It's you!" he exclaimed gaspingly.

"You might catch cold," he said worriedly. It began to light when we had removed all the stones. We turned towards home. I was tired but he showed no sign of fatigue.

"Have you ever felt ores look like a cluster of beautiful flowers? To me the minerals are as charming as girls. You may laugh at me as an old street singer or a bum. But I mean what I say," he said emphatically. He was going to add, but he was interrupted.

Suddenly a wild boar appeared and came quite close to us. It has been frightened at the landslide, but as soon as it saw us, it turned away.

My fellow traveller raised a roaring outcry and instantly stretched his arms forward. Having seized its hind legs, he turned it round several times on the spot. Then he rose to his full height and thumped the animal on the ground.

He was so agile, I had no time to join hands. I little thought he was such a wonderful man.

"Don't be surprised. This is quite an easy job for me." He wiped muddy soils off his face and laughed boisterously.

Our trophy gladdened the landlady.

"You went hunting, instead of picking up the stones, eh? I didn't believe you went for such odds. Pretty witty you're."

She was so hugely delighted that she took out a bottle of wine which she had kept for her son-in-law working at the post office in the next village. Glancing at the large bottle filled with wine to the neck, my companion sent off a cry as if he had discovered his most treasured picture lost ages ago. Unfortunately I did not drink, so I couldn't share the wine with him.

He put on a sad face and drank alone.

"Good fellow you're...."

As he grew flushed he glanced across towards me.

"Honestly, if I had not made friends with you, my span of life would have been shortened by this despicable boredom."

So would mine, I felt, were it not for this friend.

"A wanderer like me has little chance to have a drink with a good friend. You're disappointed to come across an incapable researcher with 30 years of career behind, but I think you're a good man all the same.

"I know soldiers would call a person like me a 'soldier marking time for ten years'. But the point is whether he is steady on his way or not...."

These words dispelled my jolly mood. I had a strong urge to apologize the good-hearted man. Looking at my sullen face he also grew serious and went on:

"Wandering like this, I make acquaintances with many people. They first take me to be some professor or academician but, finding out that I'm a researcher with 30 years standing they get disillusioned. This makes me sad. But, all the same, I don't mind, I'm used to it."

I felt something pungent in my nostrils. There was a bitter truth in what this warm-hearted man was saying.

"I could have spent a different life, not as a wanderer. I could have become a professor or academician blessed with honour, enjoying myself at sweet home and in the study. Or I'd have become a man of property in my youth buried in piles of gold.

"When I graduated from university—it's 30 years ago—I became mineral specialist. There were many channels towards distinction, but I chose this road of wandering."

I was listening to the fellow traveller. There were sounds of the rainstorm and the angry waves of the river outside. The rainy season was not over.

Chong Chang Yun
(To Be Continued)

DO YOU KNOW?

Taesongsan Fortress

The Taesongsan fortress is an ancient fortress which still remains in Mt. Taesong in the revolutionary capital Pyongyang.

It is a grand stone fortress proud of our people's wisdom and bravery. It was built by Koguryo widely known to the world as the most powerful state in our history to defend her capital Pyongyang from enemy invasion.

Over 1,500 years old now, the fortress is about 8 kilometres round and oval and links the main six peaks of the mountain, the Changsu, Ulji, Somun and other peaks, with walls.

Its construction started in the mid-third century. It was used for military purpose, and from 427 it had greater political and military importance as a defender of the capital.

It faces the south, with two valleys, and, the highest in the Pyongyang area, commands the Taedong-gang River to the south and the Chunghwa plain in the distance. So its location was favourable militarily.

The fortress consists of walls, gates and buildings and ponds inside.

The walls are built with stones trimmed in quadrangular pyramid. But they are reinforced double and treble on the flat land near the Nam Gate where defence is most disadvantageous and on sharp slopes of the Chujak and Somun peaks.

The walls remaining today are about 4-5 metres high. The original one was higher than the present one.

Inside the fortress there were some buildings including the temporary palace for the king in wartime and more than 170 ponds.

There were heaps of Koguryo roof tiles here and there and gold and bronze Buddhist images and stone caskets containing Buddhist scriptures were discovered in the fortress.

In the centre of the fortress there are the sites of a granary 80 metres in length, observatories, barracks, arsenals and other big buildings.

The fortress had many gates—the Nam Gate, the front gate of the fortress erected on a base 13.8 metres wide and 20 metres long, and 20-odd other gates and emergency exits.

The impregnable fortress for the capital played a great role in repelling many foreign invasions and defending Pyongyang. It is a valuable historic remains.

The fortress abounds with many legends including the famous story of the deer-footed madam.

After liberation, under the wise guidance and concern of the respected and beloved leader and the Party centre, historic remains in Mt. Taesong were unearthed and restored to their original state to show the brilliant culture created by our ancestors.

Today people visiting the modern Taesongsan Pleasure Park are moved to admiration by the excellent culture created by our forefathers, sauntering about the restored gorgeous Nam Gate and pavilions, rippling ponds and along the 16-kilometre loop edged with thick trees.

NEWS

Innovation in Railway Electrification and Laying of New Railways

Our railway constructors completed the electrification of the Kowon-Pongsan line, a trunk line (over 320 km) linking the east and west of the country, and the Chongju-Chongsu (more than 120 km) line and the Huichon-Manpo line in a short time.

Opening ceremonies of these electrified railway sections were held recently.

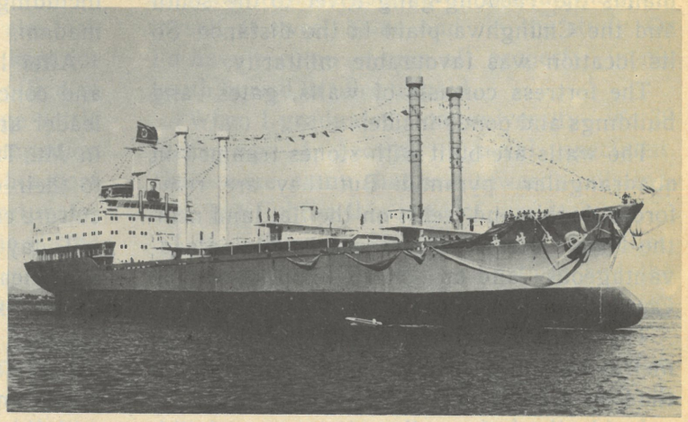
They also laid new railway lines between Pukchong and Toksong, between Nampo and Tongjon-ri and between Chagangsamgang and Unbong.

These electrified and newly-laid railway sections will markedly increase the transport capacity of railways and contribute to easing strain in transport and successfully fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan assignments for railway transport.

14,000-ton Ships Launched

In the wake of the 14,000-ton salting mother boat "Ryongnam-san" at the Wonsan Shipyard, the Chongjin Shipyard launched a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Pegaebong."

Upholding the instructions of the great leader on building many modern fishing boats and large cargo ships for the development of the fishing industry, workers and technicians built these ships in a brief time, raising the assembling speed of the hull through technical innovations.



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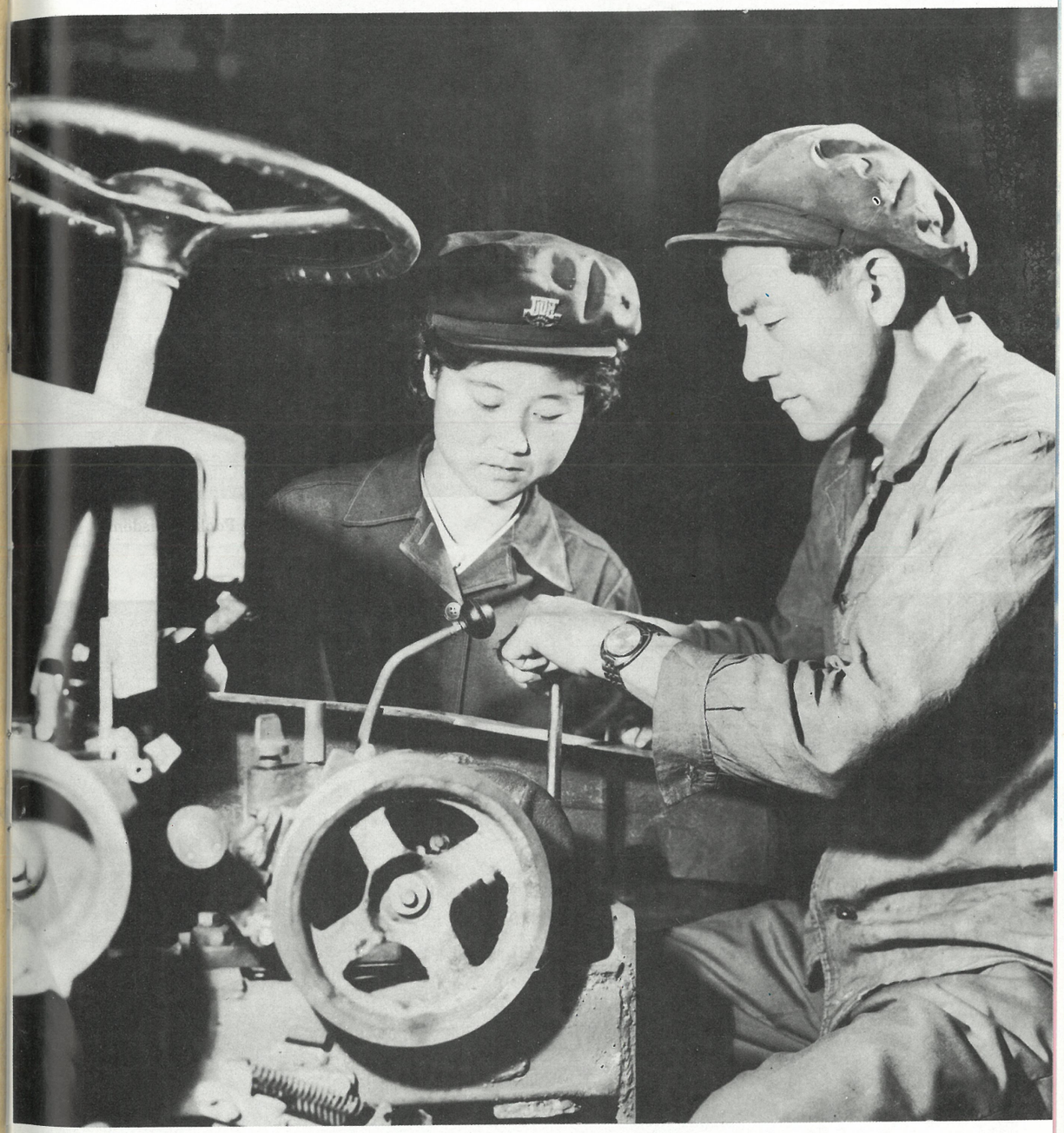
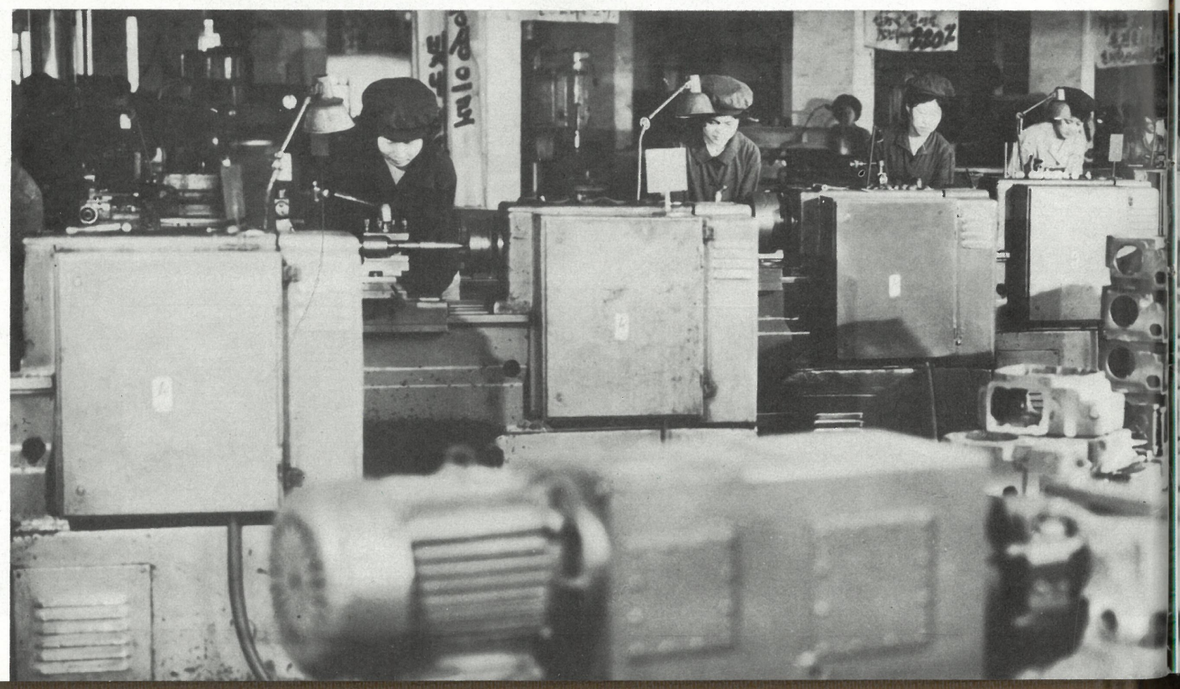
Producers of Small Tractors

A three-revolution team member and a worker study a new work method, helping and leading each other forward

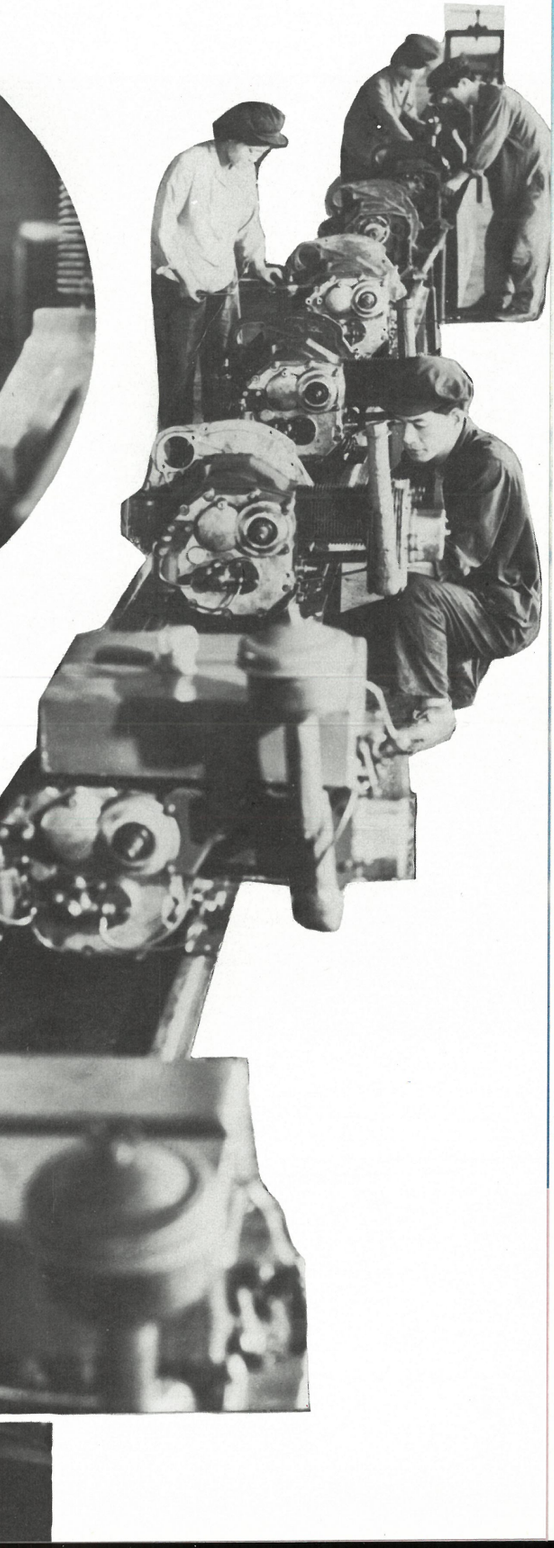


Pooling wisdom

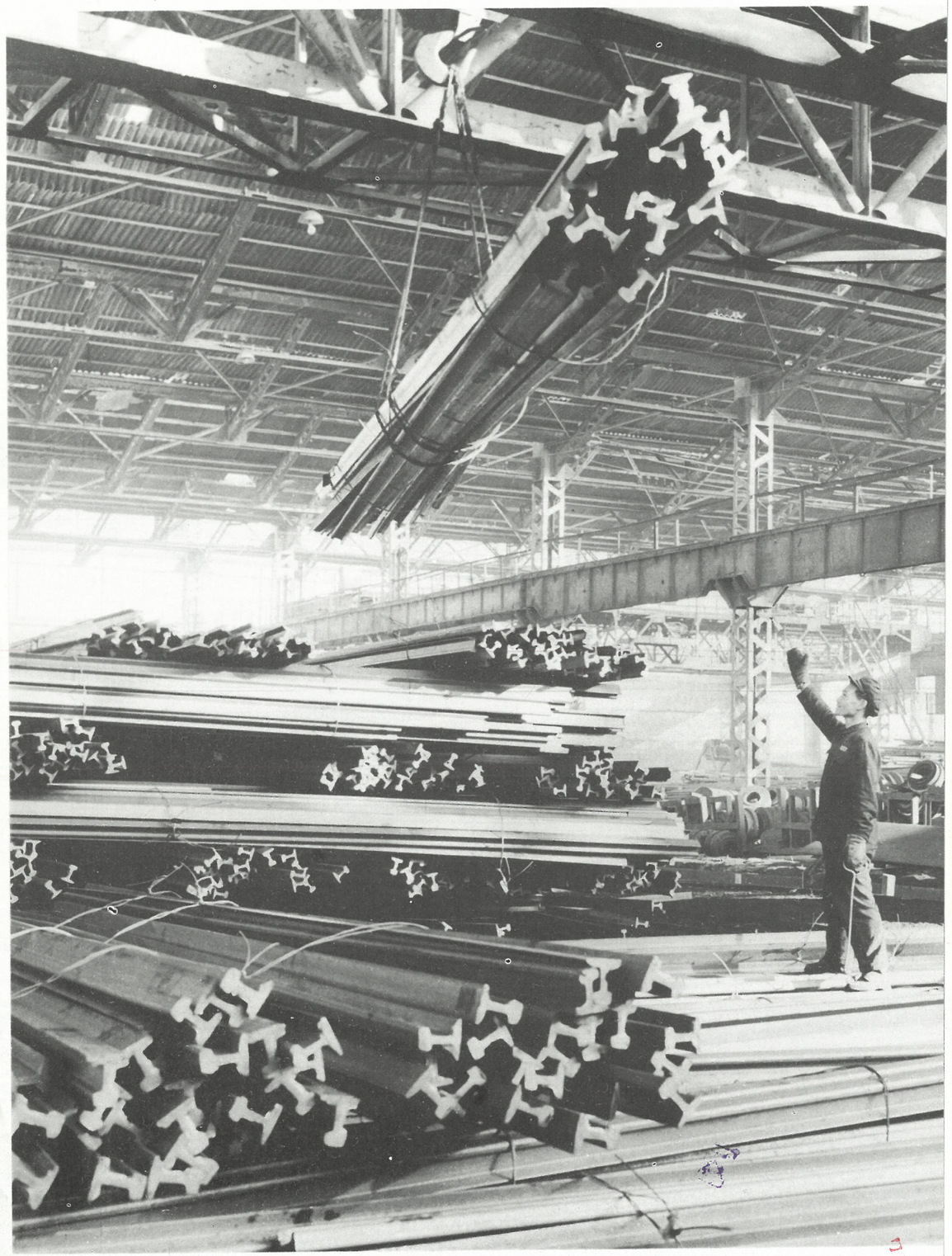
Part of the processing shop



Assembling of engines
is stepped up



Small tractors "Chungsong" come out



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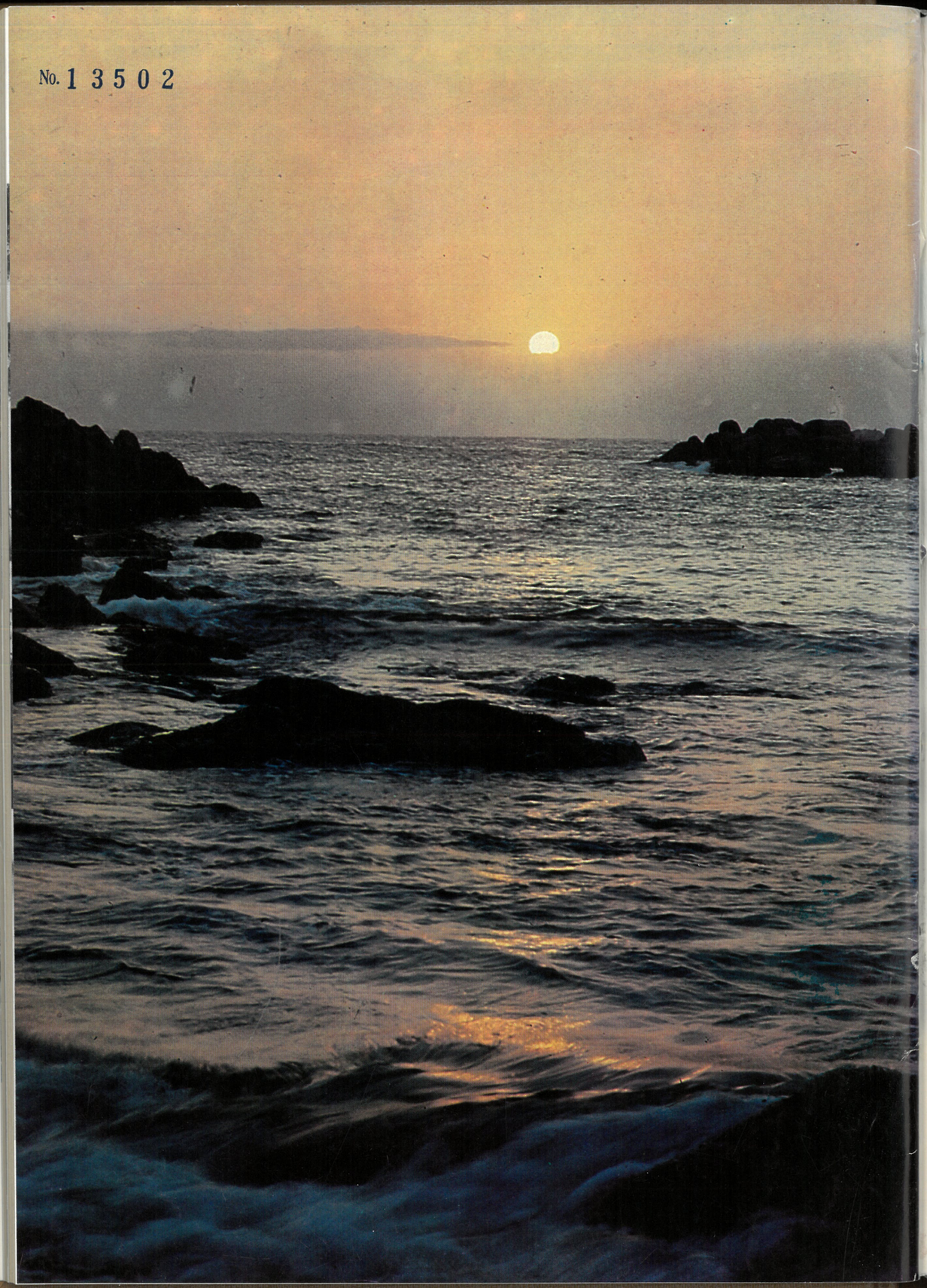

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